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PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Centennial Celebration of the Louisiana
Transfer, December, 1903.

*Compiled by resolution of the society, by president Alice Pooley, with the
assistance of James M. Augustin, assistant secretary of the
Celebration Committee.*

VOL. III, PART II.

NEW ORLEANS
Published by the Louisiana Historical Society.
1904.



PRESENTED BY
THE SOCIETY

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SOUVENIR DESIGN, BY PROF. JOHN P. PEMBERTON, MEMBER
OF THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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1904.



FAC-SIMILE OF COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.

Press of
SEARCY & PFAFF, Ltd.
New Orleans.

PART I.

Officers and Committees of the Louisiana Historical
Society in December, 1903—The Three Days'
Programme—The Society's Meeting on
the Eve of the Celebrations—Cen-
tennial Proclamation—His-
tory of the Louisiana
Historical So-
ciety.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE LOUISIANA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, DECEMBER, 1903.

President, Prof. Alcée Fortier; First Vice-President, Hon. Justice Joseph A. Breaux; Second Vice-President, Hon. J. S. Zacharie; Secretary, Miss Grace King; Treasurer, J. W. Cruzat; Assistant Secretary, Charles G. Gill, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION OF THE TRANSFER
OF LOUISIANA.

Chairman—Prof. Alcée Fortier.

Vice-Chairman—Hon. James S. Zacharie.

Secretary—Charles G. Gill.

Assistant Secretary—James M. Augustin.

Members—Dr. E. A. Alderman, Wm. Beer, Hon. Jos. A. Breaux, G. Cusachs, Charles F. Claiborne, H. Garland Dupré, Prof. John R. Ficklen, Charles G. Gill, Rev. Max Heller, John M. Henshaw, Hon. Wm. Wirt Howe, Miss Grace King, Branch M. King, Dr. L. G. Le Beuf, Henry Renshaw, T. P. Thompson, Hon. Paul Capdevielle, Bernard McCloskey, Charles T. Soniat, Thos. McC. Hyman, Judge Charles E. Fenner, Page M. Baker, General Adolph Meyer, W. O. Hart, Col. J. D. Hill, H. F. Baldwin, W. J. Waguespack, Rev. H. S. Maring, S. J., Colonel Arsène Perilliat, Walter D. Denegre.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Military Review—Colonel Arsène Perilliat, Chairman; T. McC. Hyman, James S. Zacharie.

Naval Parade—Col. Branch M. King, Chairman; Bernard McCloskey, Henry McCall.

Operatic Performance—Charles T. Soniat, Chairman; Arsène Perilliat, Bussièr Rouen.

Historical Exhibit—Gaspar Cusachs, Chairman; Miss Grace King, Henry Renshaw, J. R. Ficklen, T. P. Thompson and Albert C. Phelps.

Finance—T. P. Thompson, Chairman; Dr. L. G. Le Beuf, W. O. Hart, Garland Dupré and Hart Newman.

Cabildo Committee—Prof. Alcée Fortier, Chairman; C. F. Claiborne, Charles T. Soniat and James S. Zacharie.

Invitation—James S. Zacharie, Chairman; Miss Grace King and Joseph A. Breaux.

Pontifical High Mass—Rev. H. S. Maring, Chairman; W. J. Waguespack, Henry Renshaw and Felix J. Puig.

Press Committee—J. J. McLoughlin, Chairman; Colonel J. D. Hill and T. P. Thompson.

Transportation—J. J. McLoughlin, Chairman; James S. Zacharie.

Commemorative Medal—James S. Zacharie, Miss Grace King and Miss Jennie Wilde.

Reception Committee—Colonel J. D. Hill, Chairman; P. M. Westfeldt, William Beer, Geo. H. Kernion, J. P. Baldwin, J. Zach Spearing and Victor Leovy.

The Executive Committee was composed of Prof. Alcée Fortier, Chairman, and the Chairmen of the various committees.

THE THREE DAYS' PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY. FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1903.

1 P. M.—International naval review by the Governor of Louisiana on the United States gunboat *Stranger*, of the Louisiana Naval Reserves, and salute by the fleet. Visiting men-of-war: French cruiser *Jurien de la Gravière*, Spanish cruiser *Rio de la Plata*, United States cruiser *Minneapolis*, United States gunboat *Topeka*, United States cruiser *Yankee* and the United States trainingship *Hartford*.

The Governor's flagship will be the United States steamer *Stranger*, under command of Captain J. W. Bostick. The Governor and his party will board the *Stranger* at the foot of Canal street at noon. The *Stranger* will then steam down the river, going to a convenient distance, possibly as far as the naval docks or the barracks. It will then return and at 1 o'clock will be abreast of the first ship of the fleet, which will anchor in a line in the center of the river. As the Governor's flagship passes slowly along the line it will be saluted with seventeen guns by the senior officer of each nationality, the Governor's ship returning the salute, and the band on board the Governor's ship playing the national air of the ship opposite which it happens to be. This review will be concluded at about 1:30 p. m. From 1:30 to 2:30

the Governor's ship will take a run up the river, the Governor entertaining his guests with refreshments on board the Stranger. At 2:30 p. m. the Stranger will anchor abreast of the line of warships, when the commanders of the various warships will call officially on the Governor, they being entertained by the Governor and refreshments provided. At the conclusion of these calls the Governor will board the launch of the Commandant of the Naval Station, with some of his staff, and will return the calls that have

The Governor of Louisiana
requests the honour of

presence at the Celebration of the

One Hundredth Anniversary

of the

Transfer of Louisiana

by

France to the United States

to be held

*December eighteenth nineteenth and twentieth
 nineteen hundred and three*

New Orleans

been made upon him. This will probably take until 5:30 or 6:30 in the evening, when the party will return to the foot of Canal street. The Governor is to be accompanied by his staff on board of the flagship, and his staff will meet him at 11:30 a. m. at such point as he will designate. One or more boats will be provided which will follow his flagship during the review and carry the overflow of guests from the Stranger. These auxiliary boats are to be placed in charge of some of the Governor's staff, and the

Committee of the Louisiana Historical Society, who will have charge of entertaining the guests on board of these auxiliary vessels.

8:30 P. M.—Reception of distinguished guests by Historical Ball Reception Committee at the French Opera House.

9 P. M.—Opening of the Historical ball; subscription ball given by the ladies of the Historical Society, by special invitation and admit cards; minuet and gavotte dances.

*The Ladies of the
Louisiana Historical Society
request the honour of
company at a Ball in celebration of the
One Hundredth Anniversary
of the
Louisiana Transfer
on the evening of
Friday, the eighteenth of December
One thousand, nine hundred and three
at nine o'clock.*

*French Opera House
New Orleans*

Costume 1803

THE HISTORICAL BALL.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE TRANSFER OF LOUISIANA, AT
THE FRENCH OPERA HOUSE, FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1903.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION AND SEATING GUESTS.

Charles F. Claiborne, Vice-Chairman; G. P. Agar, G. W. Dupré, H. G. Morgan, Jr., H. D. Bruns, H. J. de la Vergne, C. P. Fenner, Robt. Parker, Ernest Villeré, G. Q. Whitney, J. W. Castles, Justice O. O. Provosty, Justice F. A. Monroe, George Denegre, Warren Kearney, Omer Villeré, Dr. A. W. de Roaldes, Jas. Miltenberger, C. M. Whitney, F. J. Gasquet, J. P. Block, Leon Villeré, I. Delgado, N. T. Harris, Dr. Charles Chassaingnac, J. P. Blair, F. W. Parham, B. K. Miller, Maurice Brierre, B. F. Eshleman, Jules Denis, Chas. Carroll.

FOYER COMMITTEE.

Judge C. E. Fenner, Chairman; Wm. C. C. Claiborne, Theodore S. Wilkinson, Dr. Clem. Wilkinson, Wm. Agar, Dr. E. A. Alderman, Justice Jos. A. Breaux, Judge R. T. Beauregard, Henry T. Beauregard, Gaspar Cusachs, H. J. de la Vergne, H. G. Dupré, E. H. Farrar, Prof. J. R. Ficklen, Prof. Alcée Fortier, Charles G. Gill, Thos. McC. Hyman, A. E. Livaudais, E. T. Merrick, J. D. Hill, W. W. Howe, Arsène Perilliat, Justice F. T. Nicholls, C. F. Low, I. L. Lyons, J. McConnell, Jr., Henry McCall, Felix Puig, John P. Pemberton, Henry Renshaw, Dr. E. Souchon, Gourdain Smith, R. M. Walmsley, Morgan Whitney, P. M. Westfeldt, James S. Zacharie, J. P. Baldwin, Hy. F. Baldwin, Justice N. C. Blanchard, Dr. E. S. Lewis, Dr. L. G. Le Beuf, J. W. Cruzat.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

Walter D. Denegre, Chairman; Dr. H. Orr, Edmund Glenny, Thos. Sloo, Hawkins Norton, Jules Wogan, Hunt Henderson, Leigh Carroll, Sidney White, Fred Joubert, Gustave Olivier, Morgan Whitney, Ernest Miltenberger, D. P. Moss, Geo. Lapeyre, Louis Burthe, Edmund Richardson, Judge R. T. Beauregard, H. Farwell, C. B. Maginnis, Wm. J. Montgomery, H. Labouisse, St. Denis Villeré, S. P. Waimsley, John May, J. Watts Kearney.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

Arranged by Prof. George L. O'Connell.

INTRODUCTORY.

Leader of Orchestra, Prof. George L. O'Connell.

CONCERT.

1. "Caliph of Bagdad," overture, (1800), Boieldieu.
2. "Andante," Surprise Symphony (1772), Haydn.

3. "Airs à Danser," (a) "Les Fêtes d'Hébé," Tambourin, (1739), Rameau. (b) "Armide," gavotte, (1777), Gluck. (c) "Colinette à la Cour," Gigue, (1782), Grétry.
4. "Adagio," sonate pathétique, (1799), Beethoven.
5. "La Chasse du Jeune Henri," overture, (1802), Mehul.

BALL.

1. "Priest March," "Magic Flute," (1791), Mozart.
2. "Au Clair de la Lune," (1674), Lully.
3. "Don Juan," minuet, (1787), Mozart.
4. "Cadet Roussel," popular melody, (1792).
5. Gavotte, "La Fête au Village," (1778), Gossec.
6. "C'est le Roi Dagobert," popular melody.
7. Lancers, "Hunters' Joy," Tobani.
8. Waltz, "España," Chabrier.
9. Promenade, "Créoleries." Old time melodies arranged by Prof. George L. O'Connell. (a) "Pov' Piti Mamzel Zizi," of which there is a transcription by Gottschalk, of New Orleans, "La Savane." (b) "Mo Laimin Toi, Cher' Com' Cochon laimin la Bou," an old Creole song. (c) "Zozo Mokeur," descriptive song, words by Chatah-Imah, (Abbé Rouquette); music by W. T. Francis; sung by Mrs. Pemberton-Hincks. (d) "Danse Calinda Boudoum! Boudoum!" old Creole song. (e) "Kan Patat, la Tchuite Ma Mangé Li," of which there is a transcription by Gottschalk, "La Bamboula." (f) "Cher Mo Laimin Toi," old Creole song. (g) "Violette Embaumée," song by Eugene Chas-saignac, of New Orleans. (h) "Listen to the Mocking Bird," typical song. (i) "Le Réveil de la Louisiane," patriotic song, words by L. Placide Canonge, music by G. Curto. (j) Finale: Four bars of a Spanish air, "Del Riego," hymn; four bars of French air, "La Marseillaise;" four bars of American air, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

DANCES AND PROMENADES.

1. Two-Step, "Louisiana Centennial," Miss Emma Hincks.
2. Waltz, "Blue Danube," Strauss.
3. Promenade, "Amaryllis," air "Louis XV," Ghys.
4. Waltz, "My Lady Love," Rosey.
5. Promenade, "Last Hope," (méditation polétique) Gottschalk, of New Orleans.
6. Waltz, "Amoureuse," Gerger.
7. Promenade, "Passe-Pied," (air de Danse) Gallet.
8. Waltz, "Love's Treasurers," Waldteufel.
9. Promenade, "The Musketeers," Varney, of New Orleans.
10. Two-Step, "The Jolly General," Moret.
11. Promenade, "Chocone," Durand.
12. Waltz, "Impassioned Dreams," Roca.
13. Promenade, "Gretna Green," (scène de ballet) by Guir-aud, of New Orleans.

14. Two-Step, "Thunder and Blazes," Fusick.
15. Promenade, "Colombine," (minuet) Dalahaye.
16. Two-Step, "On the Levee," Hall.
17. Two-Step, "Stars and Stripes, Forever," Sousa.

SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1903.

10:30 a. m.—Reception by the Mayor, City Council and executive officers, of the Governor and distinguished guests in the Mayor's parlor, City Hall.

11 a. m.—Departure of the Mayor, City Council, executive officers and distinguished guests in carriages, with escort of First Troop of Cavalry, Captain C. Robert Churchill commanding; arrival at the Archbishop's old palace, Chartres and Ursulines Streets, and reception by the Museum Committee.

11:30 a. m.—Opening of the Historical Museum by President Alcée Fortier, President of the Louisiana Historical Society. Addresses to be delivered from the lower porch by President Fortier and Governor Heard, who will formally declare the museum open. If the weather is inclement the exercises will take place in the hall on the lower floor.

PROGRAMME OF CEREMONIES.

Music.

Mayor of New Orleans to preside and explain the object of the meeting and introduce President Alcée Fortier.

Historical address by President Fortier.

Music.

Declaration of opening of the Historical Museum by His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana.

Music.

Progress of the Governor, officials and distinguished guests through the Historical Museum, escorted by the Museum Committee.

12:30 p. m.—Departure of cortege for Jackson Square.

1 p. m.—Commemorative meeting in front of the Cabildo, if the weather is propitious, or in the Supreme Court room if the weather is inclement. Admission by card or badge to the platform. If the meeting takes place in the Supreme Court room the admission will be limited. Chairman Zacharie, of the Cabildo Committee, will attend to the seating of guests on the platform, the reception and departure of the officials and distinguished guests.

PROGRAMME OF THE COMMEMORATIVE MEETING.

Music, "Washington Post."

His Excellency Governor W. W. Heard, presiding.

Address by the Governor, who will introduce the speakers.

Music, "Star-Spangled Banner."

Address of His Excellency M. Jusserand, Ambassador of the French Republic.

Music, "La Marseillaise."

Address of the representative of Spain, Hon. Tuero y O'Donnel, Spanish Consul at New Orleans.

Music, "Marcha Real."

Address of Admiral Wise, representative of the United States.

Music, "Red, White and Blue."

Address of Ex-Governor D. R. Francis, of Missouri, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

Music, "Hail Columbia."

Luncheon in justices' consultation room, if the meeting closes at 2:30 p. m.; if not, then after the review the lunch will be served.

3 p. m.—Review of troops by His Excellency the Governor from the platform. Positions on the platform; President Fortier, Ex-Governor Francis, Spanish representative, Governor Heard, French Ambassador, United States representative and the Mayor, visiting Governors and staffs, State and city officials.

7:45 p. m.—Gala performance at the French Opera House. Tickets to be procured at the box office on payment of announced prices. Thirty boxes reserved for distinguished guests, who will be seated by the Opera House Committee and escorted by the same Committee on their departure.

8 p. m.—Presentation of the opera "Carmen," of Bizet.

THE GALA PERFORMANCE.

FRENCH OPERA HOUSE, F. CHARLEY, MANAGER.

Grand Gala Performance Commemorative of the Louisiana Transfer Centennial, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1903,
at 8 p. m.

"CARMEN."

Opera in four acts; music by Bizet; words by Meilhac and Halévy; under the leadership of Monsieur A. Lagye, with the assistance of Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli, Duperret and Mikaelly; M.M. Mikaelly, Monfort and Labriet.

CAST.

Don Jose	M. Mikaelly
Escamillo	M. Montfort
Zuniga	M. Labriet
Doncaire	M. Montclair
Remendado	M. Leroux
Morales	M. Launay
Carmen	Mme. Bressler-Gianoli
Micaela	Mme. Duperret-Mikaelly
Frasquita	Mme. Dartes
Mercedes	Mme. Dementhe

Dragoons, torreadors, contrebandiers, cigarières. In the second and fourth acts "Grand Ballet," directed by M. G. Cammazano, Ballet Master, by Miss E. Staats and the ballet corps. Allegorical tableau, apotheosis.

SUNDAY, DEC. 20, 1903.

At 9:45 a. m.—Pontifical high mass and "Te Deum" at the St. Louis Cathedral. Doors open at 9 a. m. Admission by card.

Official and distinguished guests will be admitted and seated by the Cathedral Committee. His Excellency, Archbishop Chapelle, will officiate.

The Cathedral Choir, under the direction of Mrs. Theresa Cannon Buckley, organist, will be assisted on this great occasion by the Jesuits' Choir, by some of the principal artists of the French Opera, and by the best local talent. There will be an orchestra, composed of musicians of the French Opera Orchestra, directed by M. Mona.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

Processional—"Hallelujah," solo and chorus of Hummel. Solo by Miss Corinne Bailey.

"Kyrie," from Cimarosa's Military Mass, solos by Cathedral Quartette.

"Gloria" Cimarosa.

"Credo," from Gounod's "St. Cecilia Mass," solos by Jesuit Church Quartette.

Offertory—"Fac ut Portam," by Rossini, sung by Mme. Bressler-Gianoli, contralto of the French Opera.

"Sanctus," Gounod's "St. Cecilia," "Agnus Dei," by Bizet, soprano solo, sung by Mme. Packbiers, chanteuse légère of the French Opera troupe, with harp accompaniment by Miss Helen Pitkin, and cello by Mr. Mona.

"Te Deum," sung by the clergy in the sanctuary, and thirty male voices in the choir.

Recessional, grand chorus, from Gounod's "Redemption."

CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

Sopranos—Mrs. Harrison-Delery, Misses E. Doussan, O. Neyrey, A. Nores, S. Daboval, O. Engleman, G. Betat, J. Cusimano, E. Burthe, E. Fournier, N. Schneidau, M. Pemberton, E. Curien, L. Domecq, E. Flessig, G. Taylor, N. Ugland, L. Asbury, L. Huntha.

Altos—Mrs. E. Lejeune, Mrs. B. Boisfontaine, Mrs. E. May, Mrs. N. Aliphat, Mrs. L. Garvey, Mrs. L. Ratto, Mrs. A. Willoz.

Tenors—Messrs A. H. Kernion, T. C. Viavant, J. H. Desmares, O. Wintler, W. B. Slade, H. Renaud.

Bassos—Messrs. L. J. Doizé, W. J. Zimmerman, J. Fontana, L. Burthe, A. Boisblanc, W. Tusson.

The choir will be assisted by Misses Corinne Bailey, Helen Pitkin, Regina Frémaux, Berthe Olivier, L. Olivier; Mrs. Q. Kohnke, Mmes. M. McDonnell, K. McCormack, B. Cooper, A. Cooper, D. Gautreaux; Messrs. L. Ricau, G. Ricau; Gauthier, of the French Opera; E. Carley, and the Jesuits' Choir, as follows:

Miss Carmine Allen, Mrs. M. J. Allison, Miss Esther Bache, Mrs. D. J. Bowles, Miss Clementine Crump, Aimee David, René David, Miss May Deitry, Mrs. A. C. Exnicios, Mrs. F. C. Font, Miss Regina Glenn, Miss Nina Hogan, Miss Felicie Hardel, Mrs. L. D. Harrison, Miss Myra Jones, Mrs. R. M. Jones, Miss Hortense Kilshaw, Miss Valentine Kilshaw, Miss Ruby Norich, Miss Florence O'Donnell, Miss Julia Wogan, Miss Reinecke; Messrs. Chas. J. Babst, S. J. Bowles, J. J. Crozier, Jr., Joseph Hote, R. M. Jones, Alfred Miester, E. A. O'Sullivan, Alb. Portilla, John K. Segrave, C. L. Sully, John C. White, F. C. Font.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

W. J. Waguespack, Chairman; Judge Jos. A. Breaux, Judge Geo. H. Théard, W. J. Behan, Charles F. Clairborne, William Mehle, Patrick McGrath, John Dymond, H. Garland Dupré, Arsène Perilliat, J. B. Sinnott, W. H. Seymour, Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, Isaac M. Cline, Lawrence Fabacher, Dr. Felix Gaudin, T. P. Thompson, Dr. Q. Kohnke, John B. Fisher, Dr. T. J. Dimitry, Felix J. Puig, Joseph Garcia, J. J. McLoughlin, Dr. Paul de Verges, Thos. G. Rapiet, Prof. John R. Ficklen, Dr. E. D. Martin, J. B. Levert, Dr. T. S. Dabney, John T. Gibbons, Dr. A. E. Fossir, John Dymond, Jr., J. P. Baldwin, George W. Young, E. T. Manning, Bussière Rouen, André Lafargue, Chas. I. Denechaud, W. A. Kernaghan, Peter F. Pescud, Pierre D. Olivier, Joseph P. Buckley, Leonard Robin, Sidney Story, J. Z. Spearing, John W. Phillips, F. E. Bernard, P. M. Westfeldt, Chas. G. Gill, Andrew Fitzpatrick, J. F. Couret, Geo. C. H. Kernion, H. S. Crozier, F. H. Mortimer, Dr. M. C. Brady, M. H. Manion, Jules A. Gauche, R. T. Beauregard, Chas. T. Soniat, Walter D. Denegre, Henry McCall, E. A. O'Sullivan, John Fitzpatrick, A. E. Morphy, James D. Hill, Judge Frank McGloin, Judge P. F. Hennessey, Prof. M. A. Aldrich, Prof. B. V. B. Dixon, Dr. C. M. Menville, Edgar H. Farrar, Dr. Wm. Scheppegegrell, Henry Renshaw, Dr. J. J. Archinard, J. P. Blair, Dr. L. G. LeBeuf, J. S. Zacharie, Bernard McCloskey, Espy Williams, Samuel W. Weis, Dr. J. N. Roussel, James M. Augustin, J. Henry Lafaye, Victor Wogan, James Thibaut, H. F. Baldwin, Bernard Bruenn, A. F. Livaudais, W. O. Hart, Frank H. Waddill, H. J. de la Vergne, Henry M. Gill, Rixford J. Lincoln, Horatio Lange, Benj. Crump, John A. Grehan, E. C. Day, Allison Owens, J. E. Burguières, John P. Pemberton, I. L. Lyons, T. S. McLaughlin, W. L. Hughes, P. Percy Viosca, Hugh McCloskey, Clarence F. Low, Lucien Soniat, Henry McLaughlin, J. Creighton Mathews, B. Winchester Bowling, Jas. J. LeGardeur, Judge John St. Paul,

Judge O. O. Provosty, Chas. A. Fricke, Thomas G. Rapier, Jr., Drury J. Tallant, Maurice Baudier, P. S. Augustin, R. T. Killelea.

At 11:50 a. m.—Closing of ceremonies of the mass.

CENTENNIAL CEREMONIES.

The official and distinguished guests will assemble under the arcade of the Cabildo, and will be received by the Cabildo Committee in the sala capitular, (Supreme Court Room) and seated.

ON THE SUPREME COURT BENCH.

The Mayor, Governor Francis, the Spanish representative, Governor Heard, the French Ambassador, the representative of the United States, visiting Governors and Justices, will be seated.

At 12 M.—Signal gun announcing the departure from the corner of Decatur and St. Peter, of Messrs. Charles F. Claiborne and Theodore S. Wilkinson, whose grandfathers were the American Commissioners at the transfer in 1803. They will be accompanied by Hon. Jas. S. Zacharie, representing their Secretary, Wadsworth. They will be escorted by the Continental Guards, (with band of music) representing the United States Army in 1803, and will proceed to the Cabildo.

At 12:05 P. M.—Reception of the representatives of the American Commissioners at the head of the stairs, by the Mayor and City Council, and President Alcée Fortier, representing the French Commissioner, Laussat, Colonel Prefect.

Positions in the rear of the table used by members of the Bar: Commissioner Wilkinson, represented by Mr. Theodore S. Wilkinson; Commissioner Laussat, represented by President Fortier; Commissioner Claiborne, represented by Hon. Charles F. Claiborne; Secretary Daugerot, represented by Hon. Chas. T. Soniat; Secretary Wadsworth, represented by Hon. Jas. S. Zacharie.

The Governor of Louisiana will preside, and explain the object of the meeting, which is to be a repetition of the ceremony of the transfer of 1803.

Commissioner Laussat announces in French the object of the meeting.

The French Secretary reads in English the "Treaty of Cession."

Secretary Daugerot reads in French the powers of Laussat to receive Louisiana from Spain.

American Secretary reads in English the powers of the American Commissioners.

The French Secretary reads in English the powers of Laussat to deliver Louisiana to the United States.

Declaration of Commissioner Laussat putting the American Commissioners in possession.

All standing during this declaration, and at the close they take their seats.

Delivery, by Commissioner Laussat, of the keys of the city of New Orleans.

Commissioner Laussat, in French, releases Louisiana from the oath of allegiance to France.

The American Secretary reads the process verbal in English.

Address of Governor Claiborne read by Hon. Charles F. Claiborne.

Announcement, by Governor Heard, of the termination of the repetition of the ceremonies of 1803. In order to commemorate this centennial anniversary a process verbal will be signed.

Distribution of medals to distinguished guests.

Then, proceeding down to the St. Peter Street side of the room, conducted by the Cabildo Reception Committee, the Governor and guests, and the officials, etc., will go to the central balcony.

Position on balcony:

Mayor and Governor.

The Governor of Louisiana will make an appropriate address.

The Mayor will also speak, and with the reading of Governor Claiborne's proclamation of 1803, the ceremonies will end.

At a signal the American Flag will be hoisted in Jackson Square; the Cathedral bells will ring, and the Washington Artillery will fire a salute from the levee, which will be responded to by the men-of-war, and the troops will present arms.

LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETING ON THE EVE OF THE CELEBRATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER, 16, 1903.

The Louisiana Historical Society held one of the largest meetings on Wednesday, December 16, 1903, in the Fisk Library, that it has ever held in years. Badges and cards were distributed among the members.

That formality was performed by Hon. J. S. Zacharie, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and Programme.

Letters expressing regret at inability to come to the celebration were read from the following distinguished people: Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State; Hon. Adelard Turgeon, of Quebec; from the Commodore of the German squadron regretting earnestly that the present duties of the squadron prevent him and his staff officers from coming. However, the *Vineta* will be here in January. From M. Matthieu, Rector of the University at Quebec, regretting he cannot attend, and from Theodore Hardee, Assistant to the Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, accepting the invitation. Also from Colonel Hardee, of the Mississippi First Regiment of Infantry, acknowledging the receipt of the invitation, which was referred to the officers.

A telegram was received from Mr. E. A. Pike, Private Secretary to the Governor, stating that the President had designated

Admiral Wise, commanding the United States squadron, to represent the Government of the United States at the Centennial Celebration.

Hon. Theodore S. Wilkinson, who will represent at the commemoration his grandfather, General Wilkinson, Commander of the American troops at the transfer in 1803, was elected a member of the Louisiana Historical Society at the suggestion of President Fortier and on motion of Hon. Charles T. Soniat, who had previously moved reconsideration of the vote whereby no more members were to be elected until after the January meeting. This was done as an exception and a compliment to Mr. Wilkinson.

Contract with the excursion steamboat J. S. was approved by the Society. She will be the official boat of the Society for the naval review on Friday. The members will have the exclusive use of the upper deck, the rest of the boat to be open to guests. The Captain of the J. S. is to have privilege of selling excursion tickets for his own account. The boat to be at the disposal of the Society from 12 o'clock noon until after the conclusion of the review.

It was decided that only those wearing the badges of the Society will be admitted to the upper deck. Each member may bring not more than three friends, and they will be provided with suitable badges.

The Collector of the Port requests that masters of steam vessels keep clear of that stretch of river between the first ship of the line of men-of-war and the last, between 12:30 a. m. and 1:50 p. m., so as to keep clear the course to be followed by the United States steamer Stranger, the reviewing vessel.

The following Committee on Reception at the boat was appointed: J. J. McLoughlin, Chairman; James M. Augustin, H. J. de la Vergne, Geo. H. Kernion, Conrad Collins, J. S. Tassin, W. H. Seymour, T. P. Thompson, Dr. L. G. Le Beuf, W. J. Waguespack, H. M. Gill, Charles T. Soniat, Lucien Soniat, Pierre Crabites, Rev. H. S. Maring, W. O. Hart, Sam Weis, Judge R. T. Beauregard, Dr. T. S. Dabney, Frank E. Bernard.

The General Committee on Celebration met after adjournment of the Society and received reports of committees, which showed that all preparations were well in hand.

Mrs. J. A. Hincks, Mrs. L. Augustin Fortier, Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, Mr. John P. Pemberton, Mr. Thomas McC. Hyman and Mr. Felix Puig were appointed a committee to provide a lunch for members of the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association, which will meet here on Dec. 28.

Colonel J. D. Hill, Hon. Paul Capdevielle and John S. Tassin were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of sympathy and condolence to Miss Grace King, Secretary of the Society, on the death of her mother.

James M. Augustin was elected a member of the Press Com-

mittee with full power to act relative to providing facilities for the newspapermen detailed to report the celebration.

Prof. Fortier submitted the following:

New Orleans, Dec. 14, 1903.

It has been suggested that, as the centennial celebration of the transfer of Louisiana to the United States by France is a great historical event in Louisiana, and the Governor and Mayor having issued proclamations recommending the celebration, it should be commemorated by appropriate patriotic exercises in the public and private colleges and schools.

The international naval review takes place Friday, Dec. 18, at 1 p. m., and on Saturday, the 19th, the commemorative meeting and the military parade will be held. As the colleges and schools have different days of holiday, it has been suggested that they each select a day for the historical exercises as their authorities may determine, without interfering with the centennial ceremonies.

To provide data for the exercises, I have the honor to send you the proclamations of the Governor and of the Mayor and copies of historical documents. The reading and explanation of them will be instructive, and will awaken the pride and interest of all Louisianians in the history of the State.

The same documents have been sent to the authorities of each parish of the State for commemorative meetings, and on the last page is a process verbal, which, with slight alterations of date, localities, etc., will be a record for the authorities of each college or school to sign and preserve in their archives. I am, very respectfully,

ALCÉE FORTIER, President.

THE OFFICIAL ORDER.

CALLING OUT THE TROOPS FOR THE CELEBRATION.

Hdqrs. Louisiana State National Guard, First Military District.

New Orleans, Dec. 16, 1903.

General Orders No. 8.

In obedience to orders from the Adjutant General the troops of the First Military District and other State troops reporting for duty will be paraded for review at 3 o'clock p. m., by His Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Saturday, Dec. 19, in celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana purchase.

As the occasion will be further honored by the presence in the port of New Orleans of vessels of the United States Navy and that of France and Spain, proper position in line will be assigned the marines and sailors of the visiting vessels who may report for participation in the parade and review.

Captain John W. Bostick, commanding the Naval Brigade, will provide escort at landing points to direct contingents from the vessels to their position in formation.

The United States troops, marines and sailors will form on

Canal Street, right at Tchoupitoulas Street, extending west, at 2 o'clock, in the following order:

Fourth and Ninety-first Companies, Coast Artillery, Captain Willard D. Newbill, commanding.

Marines and sailors from squadron United States Navy in port.

Marines and sailors from the French and Spanish cruisers in port.

The State troops and Cadet Corps will form on Canal Street, right at Chartres Street, extending east, in the following order:

Naval Brigade, Captain John W. Bostick.

Battalion Washington Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel John B. Richardson.

Battalion Louisiana Field Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel John P. Sullivan.

Second Separate Company Infantry, Captain Joseph Kantz.

Signal Corps, Captain J. Henry Warner.

Companies of the First Battalion Infantry.

University and College Cadets.

First Troop Cavalry, Captain C. Robert Churchill.

The columns will move at 2:45 p. m., passing in review before His Excellency, the Governor, who will take post on Chartres Street, near St. Peter Street.

The march will be continued down Chartres Street to Esplanade Avenue, to Rampart Avenue, to Canal, to Decatur Street, where the parade will terminate.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN GLYNN, JR.

E. C. FENNER, Col. A. A. G.

CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATIONS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Dec. 11, 1903.

"To the People of Louisiana: One hundred years ago the vast domain called Louisiana, extending from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the rivers that flow eastward from the Rocky Mountains, was acquired by the United States from France. By the Treaty of Paris of April 30, 1803, over 1,000,000 square miles of territory were thus added to our country, and from this old Louisiana, the mother of many States, have been created twelve States and two Territories, which to-day have a population of more than 15,000,000. The free navigation of the Mississippi was thus forever secured to America and an outlet to the sea was obtained for the products of its great and fertile valley.

"This vast empire, embracing nearly one-third of the area of the United States, and developed by American genius and industry into one of the happiest and richest regions of the world, was transferred to the United States on December 20, 1803, in the old Cabildo, in the city of New Orleans.

"To commemorate the centennial of this great historical event with appropriate ceremonies, the Legislature adopted Act No. 14, of 1900, directing the Louisiana Historical Society to prepare a suitable programme, and it becomes my duty, as chief Executive, to make this proclamation, recommending our citizens to make a proper observance of this centennial event.

"Wherefore, I, William Wright Heard, Governor of Louisiana, considering the importance of this anniversary in the history of this State, do issue this proclamation that the centennial anniversary ceremonies of the transfer of Louisiana from France to the United States will take place in the city of New Orleans on Dec. 18, 19 and 20, 1903.

"And, further, in order that observance of the centennial anniversary which appeals to all patriotic Louisianians, shall be general throughout the State, I invite the citizens of each parish to assemble at their respective courthouses on Saturday, Dec. 19, 1903, and commemorate the centennial anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and by hoisting the American flag.

"Grateful to God for the many blessings conferred on the inhabitants of Louisiana during the last 100 years, and to render thanks for the great prosperity vouchsafed to us, I earnestly ask our citizens to unite in their various places of worship on the Centennial Day, Sunday, Dec. 20, 1903, and offer up thanks to God for the great blessings conferred on us, and pray that he may forever bless us and our beloved commonwealth.

"Given under my signature and the great seal of the State at the Capitol, in the city of Baton Rouge, on this (the 11th) day of December, A. D. 1903.

W. W. HEARD, Governor.

"By the Governor:

"JOHN T. MICHEL, Secretary of State."

BY THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 15, 1903.

"To the Citizens of New Orleans:

"The Celebration of the Centennial of the Anniversary of the Transfer of Louisiana to the United States, in pursuance of an appropriation in aid thereof by the City Council of New Orleans, being about to take place in this city on the 18th, 19th and 20th of December, in the year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Three, under the auspices of the Historical Society of the State of Louisiana, and in the presence of the Governor of the State, and of other public officials, of officers of the Army, and officers of the Navy of the United States, in command of a fleet of ships of war, assembled in honor of this great public transaction, and the expected attendance upon the occasion of distinguished strangers and of representatives of foreign nations, and especially of French and of Spanish officers commanding ships of war of the respective countries, render it appropriate for me to issue this,

my Proclamation, as Mayor of New Orleans, in memory of so solemn an event, and in order that the celebration in view may be general, to request that on Friday, Dec. 18th, the public and private schools be closed at 12 o'clock, and on Saturday, the 19th of December, the whole day, and that the citizens of New Orleans exhibit their sympathy with the exercises which have been provided for, by attending upon them so far as practicable and by displaying from their dwellings and other buildings the national colors.

"On Dec. 20th, A. D. 1803, the tricolored flag of France was displayed for the last time at sunrise on the Place d'Armes, now called Jackson Square, which faces the ancient buildings where the Cabildo held its session.

"The French flag made room for the Stars and Stripes under repeated peals of musketry and artillery. The territory thus acquired included Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Nebraska, North Dakota, a great part of Minnesota, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and Kansas. The Oregon Territory, occupied by the United States, and claimed as part of the Louisiana purchase, and later, in 1818 up to 1846, held in joint occupancy with Great Britain, was afterwards, in 1846, by treaty with Great Britain, recognized to belong to the United States, and included the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The treaty under which the transfer was effected was concluded at Paris, on the 30th of April, A. D. 1803, as the result of the labors of Robert R. Livingston, the American plenipotentiary: Mr. Monroe arrived in time to co-operate with him in fixing the price at the sum of fifteen million dollars, for which Napoleon Bonaparte ceded, in the name of the French Republic, forever and in full sovereignty the Province of Louisiana to the United States.

"There is not, it is justly claimed, fellow-citizens, at the present time, 100 years after the purchase, treasure enough among the nations of the earth to buy this territory, nor could the combined armies and navies of the world wrest it by conquest from the United States.

"PAUL CAEPDEVIELLE,
"Mayor of New Orleans."

HISTORY OF THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Louisiana Historical Society was established on Jan. 15, 1836, and its first President was Judge Henry A. Bullard. The secretaries were Mr. Harrison and Mr. Louis Janin; and among the officers were: Porter, Martin, Roman, Canonge and Barton. Among the members were: Gray, Clapp, Eustis, McCaleb, Ingalls, Winthrop, Rost, Watts, Deblieux and Leonard.

In 1846 the Society was reorganized by the following gentlemen: John Perkins, J. D. B. DeBow, Edmund J. Forstall, Charles Gayarré, General Joseph Walker and Alfred Hennen. The celebrated jurist and historian, François Xavier Martin,

was elected President. He died in December, 1846. The following year the Society was incorporated and Judge Henry A. Bullard was elected President, and John Perkins and J. D. B. DeBow, Secretaries.

By an act of the Legislature in 1860, it was decreed that, "in



JUDGE HENRY A. BULLARD,

First President, Louisiana Historical Society, (1836.)

the event of a dissolution of the Historical Society, all books, maps, records, manuscripts and collections shall revert to the State, for the use of the State Library." Judge Gayarré was *elected President* in 1860, and for seventeen years the Society *was dormant*, because of the Civil War and its consequences.

In April, 1877, a new charter was obtained from the Legislature, and the domicile of the Society was transferred from Baton Rouge to New Orleans. The incorporators in 1877 were: Chas. Gayarré, Francis T. Nicholls, Louis A. Wiltz, Robert M. Lusher, E. T. Merrick, W. W. Howe, George W. Cable, B. J. Sage, H.



JUDGE F. X. MARTIN,
Second President, Louisiana Historical Society.

B. Magruder, William Walker, F. S. Richardson, Joseph A. Quintero, George A. Pike, Alexander Dimitry and J. Dickson Bruns, of New Orleans; William B. Eagan, N. C. Blanchard and F. J. Alcocke, of the Parish of Caddo; D. C. Montan and J. M. Williams, of the Parish of East Baton Rouge.

The object of the Society, as stated in the act of 1877, is: "The collecting and preserving facts, documents, records, memorials, relating to the national, aboriginal and civil history of the State."

In 1888 Judge Gayarré resigned the presidency, which he had held for twenty-eight years, and Judge W. W. Howe succeeded Judge Gayarré as President and remained in office until 1894, when the following officers were elected: President, Prof. Alcée Fortier; First Vice President, Miss Grace King; Second Vice President, Dr. Gustave Devron; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. John R. Ficklen; Assistant Secretary, Prof. J. H. Rapp. Dr. Devron died in 1900. Judge Gayarré died in 1895.

The present officers are: President, Prof. Alcée Fortier; First Vice President, Hon James S. Zacharie; Second Vice President, Gaspar Cusachs; Secretary, Miss Grace King; Treasurer, Geo. W. Young; Assistant Secretary, Charles G. Gill.

The Society has published two volumes of its proceedings and part first of the third volume. These publications are, mainly, contributions of its members. It intends to publish shortly extracts from the very valuable documents in its custody, and it has received from the custodian of the Archives in the Ministry of the Colonies, in Paris, France, a bound copy of the documents relating to the history of Louisiana in 1803, with facsimiles of the most important papers.

The Legislature of Louisiana authorized the Society to prepare the programme for the celebration of the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, and appropriated a sum of money for that purpose.

The Society, mindful of the importance of all documents and papers in the Colonial Archives in Paris, France, relating to the early history of Louisiana, addressed a memorial to Congress, signed by the Presidents of all the historical societies in the States formed out of the original Province of Louisiana, and by the Governors of these States, asking for the publication by the United States of the records aforementioned which contain hitherto unpublished correspondence, orders, proclamations, official reports, grants of lands and privileges; the registration of births, marriages and deaths; censuses, financial accounts and various other data of great interest and importance to students and historians.

Congress is petitioned to have these records copied and an edition printed for distribution, as public documents, among the universities, colleges, libraries, historical and other learned societies of the United States, and that an appropriation be made for that purpose.

Prof. Fortier has been informed by the keeper of Archives in Paris that the total cost of copying the documents will not exceed \$2,000.

The Louisiana Historical Society possesses and has in its custody very valuable books and documents pertaining to the history of the colony under the French and Spanish dominations.

The Society has been actively engaged, and will be for years to come, in the work of investigation and classification of the history of this State. Among the subjects worthy of study are the following: (1) History of the Indians of Louisiana; (2)



JUDGE CHARLES GAYARRE.
Third President, Louisiana Historical Society.

history of the parishes; (3) history of distinguished foreigners who have visited Louisiana; (4) the laws of Louisiana; (5) biographies of famous Louisianians; (6) the development of agriculture and education; (9) old maps; (10) history of the State from 1815 to 1903.

The Society holds monthly meetings, at which original historical documents are exhibited and papers read by members. The Society has honorary and corresponding members in this and other States and abroad. Every effort is made to bring the So-



JUDGE W. W. HOWE,
Fourth President, Louisiana Historical Society.

ciety into close touch with other historical societies of the United States.

On the 2d of May, 1901, the Society had the honor of receiving and welcoming William McKinley, the twenty-sixth President of the United States, in the venerable Cabildo Build-

ing, and to hear within its walls patriotic expressions of his great interest in the welfare of the State of Louisiana, and of the important part the acquisition of Louisiana occupied in the advancement and the history of the United States. A few months later the beloved President was struck down by an assassin.

On the 16th of October, 1901, the Society adopted resolutions in memory of the martyred President, concluding as follows:

"This Society, in common with all citizens, desires to add its words of sorrow to those that have sprung from so many hearts, and to mourn for one that was so lately the guest of honor, and of whom it will always cherish kindly recollections. As a president of the United States, and as an American statesman, our deceased guest occupied an eminent place in the history of our country, while his tragic end touched our hearts, and his tender devotion to an invalid wife gave the example to every home in the land of a devoted and model husband.

"The Louisiana Historical Society, mindful that no words of its own can assuage a widow's grief, desires to offer to the President's widow its respectful sympathy in her great bereavement, and to place in its records on a memorial page this expression of its esteem and sorrow."

Two years later, on April, 30, 1903, the Louisiana Historical Society was the prime factor in an imposing celebration of the centennial of the signing of the treaty between France and the United States for the cession of the colony. Many distinguished citizens were present, and addresses were made by the Hon. Francis T. Nicholls, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court; Hon. Jos. A. Breaux, Associate Justice; Prof. Alcée Fortier, President of the Louisiana Historical Society; Hon. Albert Estopinal, Lieutenant Governor of the State; Hon. Charles T. Soniat, who read the speech that was to have been delivered by Hon. Paul Capdevielle, Mayor of the city, His Honor being unavoidably absent. Hon. J. S. Zacharie read the Treaty of Cession in English, and Hon. Charles T. Soniat read the treaty in French, and this was followed by the affixing of a memorial tablet at the entrance of the Cabildo by the ladies of the Colonial Dames' Association, Daughters of Louisiana.

This tablet is set at the entrance of the Supreme Court building, and the inscription is as follows:

THE CABILDO.

Erected in the latter part of the eighteenth century by the Spanish Government, and used for the assembling of the Cabildo, or Government Council.

Here, in 1803, took place the formal transfer of the Province of Louisiana from Spain to France, and from France to the United States.

Here, in 1825, resided, as the guest of the State, the Marquis de Lafayette, Later the great hall was used for the sessions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

This tablet was placed here April 30, 1903,

—by—

The Colonial Dames of America,

—in—

The State of Louisiana.

The most important role of the Society in the annals of this State and city was played in December, 1903, when during three successive days on the 18th, 19th and 20th, it celebrated with most elaborate ceremonies the centennial of the transfer of the Territory of Louisiana from France to the United States.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, STATE OF LOUISIANA, 1877, EXTRA
SESSION.

No. 108.

AN ACT

To amend and re-enact an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate The Louisiana Historical Society," approved January sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the following-named persons, viz: Chas. Gayarré, Francis T. Nicholls, Louis A. Wiltz, Robert M. Lusher, E. T. Merrick, W. W. Howe, George W. Cable, B. J. Sage, H. B. Magruder, William Walker, F. L. Richardson, Joseph A. Quintero, George A. Pike, Alexander Dimitry, and J. D. Bruns, of the City of New Orleans; W. B. Egan, N. C. Blanchard and F. J. Alcocke, of the Parish of Cade; D. C. Montan and J. M. Williams, of East Baton Rouge; and such others as may hereafter be legally chosen, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic to be known and called by the name of "The Louisiana Historical Society."

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the object of this Society shall be the collecting and preserving facts, documents, records and memorials relating to the natural, aboriginal and civil history of the State; and that for the better preservation of the same, room shall be granted for the use of said Society in the building now appropriated to the use of the State Library.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the domicile of said Society shall be in the City of New Orleans. It may have a corporate seal, which may be altered or changed at pleasure, may sue and be sued, may take and hold real or personal estate, whether by gift, grant or devise, and generally have and enjoy

all the rights and privileges to which similar institutions are by laws entitled. All notices and citations shall be served upon the President or presiding officer of said Society.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That any five of the per-



PROF. ALC  E FORTIER.
President Historical Society, 1903.

sons named in the first section of this Act, may constitute a quorum for the organization of this Society, and shall have power to adopt a Constitution and By-Laws, for the legitimate transaction of the business of the same.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That in the event of the dissolution of this Society, all books, maps, records, manuscripts

and collections shall revert to the State of Louisiana for the use of the State Library.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That branches of the said Society may be formed in any part of the State.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) LOUIS BUSH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved April 30th, 1877.

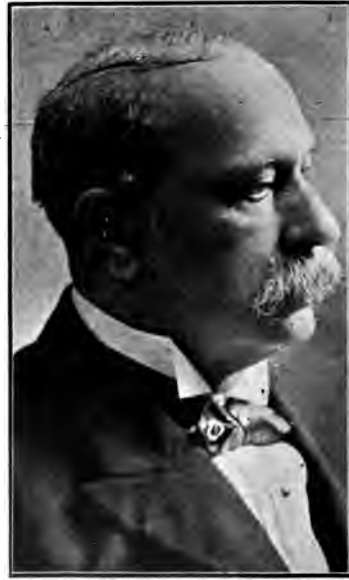
(Signed) FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy.

WILL A. STRONG,
Secretary of State.



CHAS. G. GILL,
Secretary of the Celebration Committee; Assistant Secretary of the Society.



JUDGE JOS. A. BREAUX,
First Vice President, 1903, and Member Celebration Committee; now 1904 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.

OFFICERS OF THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1904.

ALCÉE FORTIER	President.
JAMES S. ZACHARIE	First Vice-President.
GASPAR CUSACHS	Second Vice-President.
GEORGE W. YOUNG	Treasurer.
GRACE KING	Secretary.
CHAS. G. GILL	Assistant Secretary, 606 Common St.

MEMBERS OF THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Mrs. Thomas N. Adams	John F. Couret,
William Agar,	Pierre Crabites,
Dr. Edwin A. Alderman,	J. W. Cruzat,
Prof. Morton Aldrich,	Gaspar Cusachs,
J. M. Augustin,	Miss Marcella Cusack,
Prof. W. J. Avery,	Miss Clarisse Cenas,
Lafayette, La.,	Dr. T. S. Dabney,
Dr. S. H. Backus,	Henry P. Dart,
Page M. Baker,	Mrs. M. E. M. Davis,
Mrs. Albert Baldwin,	Prof. J. Hanno Deiler,
Albert Baldwin, Jr.,	Huges J. de la Vergne,
Henry F. Baldwin,	Miss Amelie Denegre,
Mrs. Henry F. Baldwin,	Mrs. George Denegre,
J. P. Baldwin,	Walter D. Denegre,
Miss Jeanette Ballard,	Miss Louise Dupré,
Judge R. T. Beauregard,	Prof. B. V. B. Dixon,
William Beer,	Hon. H. Garland Dupré,
Gen. W. J. Behan,	Miss Florence Dymond,
Mrs. W. J. Behan,	Belair, La.,
Frank E. Bernard,	Hon. John Dymond,
Mrs. George R. Bernard,	Belair, La.,
Prof. Edward Berthoud,	John Dymond, Jr.,
Golden, Col.,	Thos. D. Dimitry,
Mrs. Aimée Beugnot,	Mrs. Susan B. Elder,
J. P. Blair,	Edgar H. Farrar,
Mrs. Francis P. Blake,	Henry L. Favrot,
Andrew R. Blakely,	Judge Charles E. Fenner,
Governor N. C. Blanchard,	Prof. J. R. Ficklen,
Baton Rouge, La.,	Prof. Alcée Fortier,
Dr. C. Milo Brady,	Mrs. Louise A. Fortier,
Judge Joseph A. Breaux,	Mrs. Josephine E. Fournier,
Miss Cora Bremer,	Rev. Henry W. Foote,
Rev. Francis C. Brockmeier,	Chas. A. Favrot,
R. H. Browne,	Charles G. Gill,
Bernard Bruenn,	Prof. Henry M. Gill,
Charles F. Buck,	Mrs. Louis M. Graham,
Reuben Bush,	Edgar Grima,
Mrs. Reuben Bush,	Mrs. L. D. Goodrich,
Prof. Pierce Butler,	A. A. Gunby, Monroe, La.,
Pierre Chouteau, St. Louis, Mo.	Wm. O Hart,
Charles F. Claiborne,	Major B. M. Harrod,
Mrs. W. C. C. Claiborne,	Rev. Max Heller,
Dr. I. M. Cline,	Miss Sarah Henderson,
Prof. R. S. Cocks,	John M. Henshaw,
Conrad Collins,	New Iberia, La.,



T. P. THOMPSON,
Chairman Finance Committee.

Miss N. Herron,	J. J. McLoughlin,
Col. James D. Hill,	T. S. McLoughlin,
Mrs. Joseph A. Hincks,	*Hon. E. T. Manning,
Harry T. Howard,	Mrs. Charles B. Maginnis,
Mrs. Cerf. Hirsch,	Houma, La.,
Judge W. W. Howe,	Rev. Henry S. Maring,
Major E. M. Hudson,	R. H. Marr,
Hon. W. L. Hughes,	Rev. J. M. Massardier,
Thos. McC. Hyman,	Dr. R. Matas,
Dr. E. W. Jones,	J. Creighton Matthews,
Mrs. Joseph Jones,	Mrs. John May,
B. F. Johnson, Richmond, Va.,	E. T. Merrick,
Col. J. Stoddard Johnston,	Gen. Adolph Meyer,
Louisville, Ky.,	Miss Hilda Meyer,
George Jenkins,	Mrs. Victor Meyer,
Mrs. Wm. P. Johnston,	T. Marshall Miller,
Leon Joubert,	Miss Kate Minor,
Miss Anne Kennedy,	Miss Mary E. Morgan,
Louisville, Ky.,	Miss E. C. Moss,
Huddleston Kenner,	Hart Newman,
Benjamin W. Kernan,	Henry D. Ogden,
George C. H. Kernion,	Miss Marie Ogden,
Col. Branch M. King,	Dr. T. V. O'Gorman,
Judge F. D. King,	Mrs. F. W. Parham,
Miss Grace King,	W. S. Parkerson,
Miss Anne King,	Prof. John P. Pemberton,
Gustave Kohn,	Col. Arsène Perilliat,
George Koppel,	Peter F. Pescud,
John Kracke,	Warren W. Phelan,
Hon. E. B. Kruttschnitt,	Albert C. Phelps,
Judge A. D. Land,	John W. Philips,
Mrs. George F. Lapeyre,	Mrs. J. W. Philips,
Dr. L. G. Le Beuf,	Prof. A. T. Prescott, Baton
Prof. Albert Lefevre,	Rouge, La.,
A. A. Lelong,	Mrs. Nelville Puech,
Victor Leovy,	Felix Puig,
Rev. I. L. Leucht,	Henry Renshaw,
Frank L. Levy,	Mrs. Ida Richardson,
Dr. E. S. Lewis,	Miss Lily Richardson,
Aifred Livaudais,	Mrs. J. P. Richardson,
L. A. Livaudais,	E. S. Rapier,
Clarence F. Low,	Henry Rightor,
I. L. Lyons,	Judge Emile Rost,
Hon. Henry McCall,	Bussière Rouen,
Bernard McCloskey,	H. L. Sayler, Chicago, Ill.,
James McConnell, Jr.,	Colgate Scudder,
Mrs. Mattie B. McGrath,	Judge W. H. Seymour,
Hon. Arthur McGuirk,	L. C. Simon,
Miss Sadie McIlhenny, Avery's	L. C. Smith,
Island, La.,	Mrs. Katherine Smith,

*Deceased.



COL. A. PERILLIAT.
Chairman Military Committee.



W. J. WAGUESPACK,
Chairman Cathedral Committee.

R. N. Gourdain Smith,
 Chas. T. Soniat,
 Leonce M. Soniat,
 Dr. E. Souchon,
 J. Zach. Spearing,
 E. L. Simonds,
 Prof. W. C. Stubbs,
 Mrs. W. C. Stubbs,
 Mrs. R. Sulakowski,
 J. S. Tassin,
 Judge George H. Théard,
 Thos. P. Thompson,
 B. Titché,
 Dr. Dalton H. Trépagnier,
 Col. T. O. Trépagnier,
 M. B. Trezevant,
 R. L. Tullis,
 Mrs. A. D. Urquhart,
 Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught,
 P. Percy Viosca,
 Frank Waddill,
 W. J. Waguespack,
 R. M. Walmsley,

Mrs. R. M. Walmsley,
 George C. Walshe,
 James A. Ware, White
 Castle, La.,
 Sam Weis,
 Rev. Chas. L. Wells,
 P. M. Westfeldt,
 Miss E. B. White,
 Mrs. Sidney White,
 Morgan Whitney,
 Rev. C. M. Widman,
 Miss Jennie Wilde,
 Theodore S. Wilkinson,
 Espy Williams,
 Hon. A. H. Wilson,
 Mrs. Jules Wogan,
 J. T. Wood,
 Mrs. J. T. Wood,
 J. A. Woodville,
 Prof. Ellsworth Woodward,
 George W. Young,
 James S. Zacharie.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Hon. Paul Capdevielle, Mayor of the City of New Orleans.
 Very Rev. Mother Austin Carroll, Mobile, Ala.
 Most Rev. P. L. Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans.
 Hon. Murphy J. Foster, Senator and ex-Governor of Louisiana.
 Hon. W. W. Heard, ex-Governor of the State of Louisiana.
 Hon. Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the American Embassy,
 Paris, France.





HISTORICAL BALL AT FRENCH OPERA HOUSE,,
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PART II.

Ceremonies of Friday, December 18, 1903 — The Naval Review and the Historical Ball.

THE FIRST DAY. THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The Committee having charge of the Naval Review had everything in readiness when the hour for holding the naval parade was reached. The U. S. S. *Stranger*, in waiting at Canal street landing, received the following guests: Monsieur J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States; the Spanish Consul, Señor J. Tuero y O'Donnell, in full uniform; the French Consul, M. Pierre Richard; the Vice Consul, Hon. Maurice Damour; Paul Capdevielle, Mayor of New Orleans; United States Senator Murphy J. Foster, Congressmen Adolph C. Meyer, Robert Broussard and Robt. C. Davey, President William Mehle, of the City Council; Lieutenant Governor Albert Estopinal, Hon. John McIlhenny; President Alcée Fortier, of the Louisiana Historical Society; P. A. Lelong; Captain John P. Merrell, in command of the United States Naval Station at New Orleans; Judge Routhier, of the Court of Appeals, Quebec; Walter D. Denegre, Armand Capdevielle, Editor of *L'Abeille*, New Orleans; Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, of the United States Marine Hospital; Hon. Henry McCall, U. S. Collector of the Port; Messrs. Hugh McCloskey, W. A. Kernaghan, Bernard McCloskey and T. S. McChesney.

Hardly had these distinguished gentlemen arrived when Governor Heard came aboard the *Stranger* with the members of his staff following in order: General Allen Jumel, General A. B. Booth, General E. P. Cottreaux, Colonel Branch M. King, Colonel Harris, Colonel Andrews, Colonel Hooper, Colonel Maurice Genereley, Colonel G. A. B. Hayes, Colonel Murray, Colonel Holmes, Major Thomas, Major J. B. Sinnott, Major Jos. T. Buddecke, Major H. M. Isaacson and Major W. McL. Fayssoux.

Immediately after the Governor had reached the *Stranger*, the vessel left the wharf and steamed slowly down the river. As she did so the

VESSELS IN PORT SALUTED

with whistles and guns, while upon their rigging were seen all the flags of the nations, with the flags of the United States, France and Spain particularly prominent. The *Stranger*, after a trip of a mile or so, turned about and started back up the river, passing at a stated distance on the city side all the men-of-

war anchored in midstream. The Minneapolis, the flagship of Admiral Wise, was the first passed. On board the Minneapolis the marines and the sailors were lined up at the side of the vessel, and on the Stranger the officers and men stood attention as the Stranger steamed past. Then bands played national airs, the Stranger opening with "Star Spangled Banner," and the Minneapolis replying with music of its own. Governor Heard, Ambassador Jusserand and the Spanish Consul, Mr. O'Donnell, together with Captain Bostick and Commander McFarlane, stood on the bridge as the vessel passed, and saluted. Every man-of-war, from the Minneapolis to the Yankee, was decorated from bow to stern with signal flags and the flags of all nations. As the Stranger passed the marines and sailors and officers who had stood at attention dispersed, and the visiting party sped on to the next vessel in line.

The Hartford, with her black wooden hull looming from the water, was passed next by the Stranger in her slow run up the river, and upon her also the marines and the sailors and the officers stood at attention, while the compliment was returned on board the Stranger and the two bands played their national airs. Next came the Topeka, and then the French cruiser, the Jurien de la Gravière; and last the Yankee, whose big hull denoted at a glance that she had been a merchantman, transformed through the efforts of the Navy Department into a cruiser of no slight strength.

By this time the Stranger was being followed by other vessels, and the steamer J. S., the official boat of the Louisiana Historical Society. Behind her were the tugs, R. W. Wilmot, Taurus and Colonel L. Aspinwall.

After passing the vessels on her up-stream trip, the Stranger came to anchor and prepared to

RECEIVE ADMIRAL WISE AND THE COMMANDERS.

of the other vessels which had come to do honor to the Historical Society's celebration.

The Captain of the French cruiser, M. Lemogne, was the first to arrive on board the Stranger. He was received by Captain Bostick and the Governor's staff and then introduced to the Governor, who accompanied him below, where they exchanged compliments. Admiral Wise was the next to arrive; he also was received by the Governor's staff and shown below. Admiral Wise was accompanied by Captain A. Marix, of the Minneapolis, and his aid, Lieutenant Dayton. Commander L. C. Heilner, of the Yankee, Commander Veeder, of the Hartford, and the Commander of the Topeka, F. A. Wilner, were also similarly received.

After a visit of ten or fifteen minutes, Admiral Wise, Captain Marix and Lieutenant Dayton appeared on deck, and were soon in their launch, bound for the Minneapolis. The Stranger boomed *an Admiral's salute* of seventeen guns, after which the admiral's launch sped away, and the French Captain and the French Con-

sui left together. Commander Veeder, of the Hartford, left next, being accompanied by Mayor Capdevielle. When all the officers had retired, the men and officers aboard the Stranger were called to attention, and the Governor and party prepared to return the calls which had been paid them. Those who left in the launch, included the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand; the Spanish Consul, Mr. O'Donnell; Governor Heard, Mayor Capdevielle, Adjutant General Jurnel, General Booth, General Cottreaux, Major Fayssoux, and Captain J. W. Bostick, of the Stranger.

The Stranger thundered a salute of nineteen guns to the French Ambassador, who stood on the steps of the launch with uncovered head until the firing ceased. The launch then sped away to the flagship of Admiral Wise, who in his triple capacity of the ranking officer and commander of the American fleet and the United States representative, was the first one visited.

The visitors were received aboard the Minneapolis by Admiral Wise and Captain Marix and shown below, where an exchange of compliments took place. The launch of the *Jurien de la Gravière* then came alongside and

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR

came aboard and started for the French ship, amidst a salute of nineteen guns from the Minneapolis. Shortly afterwards the Governor and his staff departed and to him was fired a salute of seventeen guns. The proper salute was also fired to the Spanish Consul when he left the Minneapolis. The Governor's party went past several of the vessels and came alongside the *Jurien de la Gravière*, where Governor Heard and party were received by Captain Lemogne and Ambassador Jusserand. A salute of seventeen guns was fired, and the Governor and party went next to the Yankee, and the Governor was saluted with seventeen guns. The Topeka was visited next, and a salute of seventeen guns was also fired. About this time the French Ambassador left the *Jurien de la Gravière*, and upon his departure was saluted with nineteen guns.

The historic Hartford was the last vessel visited by the Governor's party.

Thus came to an end one of the most notable naval reviews ever seen in the Mississippi river, one participated in by representatives from three nations, commemorating an event whose greatness and significance are now fully realized.

ON BOARD THE "J. S."

Three hundred and twenty members and guests of the Louisiana Historical Society took part in the naval review, the J. S. having been allotted a place of honor a few hundred feet behind the Governor's reviewing vessel. Gay with flags and bunting of the United States, France and Spain, the boat presented a picturesque appearance.

At noon the excursionists began to come trooping down the wharf's incline and to seek coigns of vantage on the roomy decks of the J. S.

A committee on reception, composed of members of the Louisiana Historical Society, distributed handsome badges. The time fixed for departure was 12:20, but it was fully one hour after, that the leading ship, the *Stranger*, cast off her mooring ropes and proceeded down stream and slowly moved along the line of men-of-war. The *Stranger* went about two miles down stream and then turned and steamed up the river, on the Algiers side. She rounded the last warship when about two miles away, and returning down stream, stopped abreast the middle war vessel in line. Then began the ceremonious round of visits by the Governor to the Commandant of each man-of-war, and this was followed by the return calls of the Commanders.

The Historical Society's contingent of members and guests were afforded a splendid view of the whole scene from start to finish.

The boat came back to the landing at Canal street at 3 o'clock.

THE HISTORICAL BALL AT THE FRENCH OPERA HOUSE.

Nothing in the history of brilliant functions, at least those within the memory of the present generation, could have excelled the animated scene that was presented in the French Opera House on the night of December 18, 1903, when, with the first burst of the march music from the orchestra, cunningly hidden behind a screen of flowers and ferns, on the stage, there trooped down from the foyer to the parquette entrance a procession of beautiful women clad in the costly and rich embroidered dresses of the first years of the nineteenth century. The glittering, bejeweled array of fascinating ladies was preceded by a distinguished vanguard of honor, Governor Heard and Ambassador Jusserand, Mayor Capdevielle and the Spanish Consul, Señor Tuero y O'Donnell. Then came the

COUPLES IN THE MARCH.

Admiral Wise and Mrs. W. C. C. Claiborne.

Ex-Governor Francis and Mrs. R. T. Beauregard.

Commander Lemogne of the French cruiser *Jurien de la Gravière*, and Mrs. O. O. Provosty.

Captain Marix, of the United States cruiser *Minneapolis*, and Mrs. James Hulde.

Captain Veeder, of the *Hartford*, and Miss Amelie Denegre.

Captain Wilner, of the *Topeka*, and Mrs. Wm. Preston Johnston.

Captain Heilner, of the *Yankee*, and Miss Emma Zacharie.

Judge Routhier, of Ottawa, Canada, and Mrs. George Denegre.

Hon. Pierre Richard, Consul General of France, and Mrs. C. E. Fenner.

Captain J. P. Merrell, United States Naval Commandant, and Miss Kate McCall.

President Fortier, of the Historical Society, and Mrs. H. D. Bruns.

The march was part 2 of the programme of musical numbers, the first part of which consisted of selections from the old masters (1739 to 1800).

The promenade ended when the stage was reached, and the guests were received by a number of ladies of the Society, and lady patronesses, the other portion of the general committee acting as escort to the party of prominent guests.

During all of this first and second part of the programme, while the minuet and the gavotte (dances of the last century) were being danced, ladies not in 1803 costumes were not allowed on the dancing floor.

The minuet was admirably

DANCED BY FIFTY-TWO COUPLES,

who had been carefully trained under the direction of the ladies composing the Minuet Committee.

All of the young ladies were dressed in white with ornaments and gauze and scarfs of colors.

THE DANCERS.

COUPLES IN THE MINUET.

Miss Martha Andry and Mr. Tom Lanaux.
 Miss Marie Bernard and Mr. James Campbell.
 Miss Nina Bernard and Mr. Ben Crump.
 Miss Nina Burthe and Mr. Chas. Couturié.
 Miss Laure Beauregard and Mr. Blanc Monroe.
 Miss Marguërite Beauregard and Mr. Koch Chalaron.
 Miss Edith Buckner and Mr. W. Leverich.
 Miss Beulah Butler and Mr. H. Sears.
 Miss Mathilde A. Bailey and Mr. Gaston Becnel.
 Miss Jeanne Correjolles and Mr. A. Robelot.
 Miss Amélie Chiapella and Mr. Sidney Moreno.
 Miss Laure Chiapella and Mr. Arthur Moreno.
 Miss L. Chalaron and Mr. Chas. Reynolds.
 Miss Amélie Claiborne and Mr. Martin Matthews.
 Miss Haydée Cruzat and Mr. Jas Strawbridge.
 Miss Loulou Deléry and Dr. P. de Verges.
 Miss Bertie Deléry and Mr. Walter Robertson.
 Miss Claire Ducros and Mr. John Plauché.
 Miss Corinne Duplantier and Mr. James Ferry.
 Miss Cora de Verges and Mr. René Fréret.
 Miss Stéphanie de Verges and Mr. Emile Blanchard.

Miss F. L. Ellis and Mr. Eugene Parham.
 Miss Céleste Eshleman and Mr. Paul Robelot.
 Miss Lucy Farrar and Mr. John W. Hincks.
 Miss Jeanne Fortier and Mr. Geo. Baudéan.
 Miss Marie Ferry and Mr. Albert LeBreton.
 Miss Gladys Fenner and Mr. Ross Brazeale.
 Miss Mathilde Grévenberg and Mr. C. T. Sawyer.
 Miss Martha Gasquet and Dr. King Logan.
 Miss May Gilmore and Mr. Louis Plauché.
 Miss Emma Grima and Dr. Guy Darcantel.
 Miss Mildred Hall and Mr. John Williams.
 Miss Emilie Hincks and Mr. John G. Robin.
 Miss Emma Hincks and Mr. Henry Plauché.
 Miss Laura Jones and Mr. Edw. Person.
 Miss Margot Labarre and Mr. Robert Ducros.
 Miss May Logan and Mr. Harry Forsyth.
 Miss V. F. Ford and Mr. John Skipwith.
 Miss Kitty Monroe and Mr. Irving Lyons.
 Miss Alice Monroe and Mr. Gus. Beauregard.
 Miss Adele Matthews and Mr. Udolpho Wolfe.
 Miss Mary Matthews and Mr. Sam Logan.
 Miss Stella Mendes and Mr. C. M. McMillan.
 Miss Eliska Provosty and Mr. J. D. Hardin.
 Miss Adina Provosty and Dr. Louis I. Gelpi.
 Miss Cecil Préot and Mr. Oscar Guérin.
 Miss Lillian Parlange and Mr. Ashbel Hunton.
 Miss Charlotte Payne and Mr. C. J. Butler.
 Miss Nelville Poupart and Mr. Stephen De Blanc.
 Miss Elodie Robelot and Mr. Tarrant.
 Miss Corine Villeré and Mr. Paul Villeré.
 Miss Georgie Winship and Mr. Richard Eustis.
 Miss Clemence Williams and Mr. O. N. Shepard.

The following danced the gavotte:

COUPLES IN THE GAVOTTE.

Miss Gratia Allen and Mr. Audley Post.
 Miss Emily Adams and Mr. Theo. Roehl.
 Miss Eveline Byrd and Mr. Edw. Ellis.
 Miss Lenny Boisblanc and Mr. Palmer Abbott.
 Miss Anna Butts and Mr. Sidney Ellis.
 Miss Jeanne Boudousquié and Mr. Robert Dugué.
 Miss Margot Castellanos and Mr. T. N. Robertson.
 Miss Armide Crump and Mr. Henry Collins.
 Miss Carrie Charles and Mr. Wm. Leverich.
 Miss Pauline Carran and Mr. L. A. Beugnot.
 Miss Isabel Duggan and Mr. Louis Hardie.
 Miss Lillian Duggan and Mr. Charles Green.
 Miss Irene Delery and Mr. Alfred Porteous.
 Miss Louise de Lassus and Mr. R. R. Bailey.

Miss Anita Delvaille and Mr. Armand Guyol.
 Miss Hazel Ellis and Mr. Howard Crandall.
 Miss Mary Farrar and Mr. Elfert Harral.
 Miss Nathalie Friedrich and Mr. Maurice Lemoine.
 Miss Adele Ford and Mr. Frank Copp.
 Miss Emma Ganucheau and Mr. Harry Fremaux.
 Miss Anna Ganucheau and Mr. Ed. Gueydan.
 Miss Héloïse Gardère and Mr. Albert Andrews.
 Miss Mary Hosmer and Mr. Alf. Welborn.
 Miss Lise Hewitt and Mr. Walter Jahncke.
 Miss Alice Hardie and Mr. W. Huger.
 Miss Alice Ivy and Mr. Thos. Gordon.
 Miss Corinne Kernion and Mr. Gaillard Martin.
 Miss Florence Kells and Mr. E. B. Ellis.
 Miss Bessie Kidder and Mr. Walter Grima.
 Miss Gertrude Kerr and Mr. Harry Moore.
 Miss Beatrice Levert and Mr. Jules Burguiere.
 Miss Margot Lelong and Mr. R. Frazee.
 Miss Cecile LeBesque and Mr. R. Benton.
 Miss Florena McKenzie and Mr. W. Richardson.
 Miss Beatrice Nott and Mr. H. Emmett.
 Miss May Norman and Mr. W. Wolfork.
 Miss Eleanor Nixon and Mr. Douglas Black.
 Miss Lillie Post and Mr. H. Chamberlain.
 Miss Aline Rouen and Dr. G. Rudolph.
 Miss Sadie Shelby and Mr. Harry Todd.
 Miss Isabel Spelman and Mr. W. Mangum.
 Miss Minnie Stewart and Mr. H. Richardson.
 Miss Cora Stanton and Mr. E. Jahncke.
 Miss Vertille Stanton and Mr. J. Hayward.
 Miss Lucille Terrel and Mr. John Jarvis.
 Miss Lucille Vardel and Mr. M. Smith.
 Miss Gertrude Warner and Mr. W. Henderson.
 Miss Gratia Walmsley and Mr. Pierre Fréret.
 Miss Helen West and Mr. Geo. Kernion.
 Miss May Waters and Mr. Bainbridge Logan.
 Miss Erie Waters and Mr. Edward Moore.

From all parts of the house, from the amphitheatre boxes, filled with beautiful women in faultless gowns; from the loges and baignoires and loges grillees, replete with onlookers, there burst forth, at intervals, prolonged applause, at the ease, grace and skill of the participants in the dances of the long ago.

As a compliment to the honored representative of the Spanish Government, Hon. Tuero y O'Donnell, consular representative, and also specially delegated for the Centennial ceremonies, a Spanish waltz, "España," was played.

The ball was opened by a two-step "Louisiana Centennial," composed by Miss Emma Hincks, and dedicated to the Louisiana Historical Society.

The concluding number of the second part was a medley of Creole melodies, arranged by Prof. George L. O'Connell, the talented local musician and composer, and director of the music of the Historical ball.

Part 3, modern dances, was open to all the guests, and soon the ballroom became tenanted by a dense mass of merry couples enjoying waltzes and "two-steps." This third part was interspersed with promenades, and concluded with a two-step.

The decorations of the opera house were neither elaborate nor gorgeous, but were typical of the occasion and were very tastefully disposed. Under the balcony, which was flanked by two stairways, there rose a trophy of flags of France, the United States and Spain, and festoons of flowers and evergreens. Palms and potted plants adorned the balustrades, and made elegant and reposeful decorations, leading to the double doors that give access to the vestibule of the parquette.

Inside there gleamed long stringers of electric lights, near the stage, and crossing the vaulted ceiling, like intersecting ropes of fire. On one side of the stage the orchestra, under the direction of Prof. George L. O'Connell, was concealed behind foliage dotted with bunches of flowers. In the center of the stage there was a dais representing the trinity of national colors, emblematic of the period whose centennial was being commemorated.

The Historical ball was, indeed, a most successful and brilliant function, whose radiance and beauty were due to the great pains and indefatigable exertions of the ladies in charge of the arrangements, and to the aid given by the lady patronesses whose names follow :

MINUET AND GAVOTTE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Wm. P. Johnston, Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, Miss Virginia W. Wilde, Mrs. M. E. M. Davis, Mrs Geo. Denegre, Mrs John May, Mrs. J. P. Richardson, Mrs. H. D. Bruns, Mrs. J. W. Castles, Mrs. Joseph A. Hincks.

YOUNG LADIES ASSISTING.

the patronesses in receiving distinguished guests at the Louisiana Centennial Ball, Dec. 18:

Miss Isabel Puig, Miss Angèle Puig, Miss Nellie Farwell, Miss Louise Ferrier, Miss Marie Reynes, Miss Carrie Freret, Miss Nellie Henderson, Miss Lucia Miltenberger, Miss Etta Finney, Miss Miriam Pemberton, Miss Maude Burthe, Miss Burthe, Miss Margaret Minor, Miss Alicia Jumonville.

LADY PATRONESSES.

Mrs. W. C. C. Claiborne, Mrs. Chas. F. Claiborne, Mrs. C. P. Wilkinson, Mrs. R. T. Beauregard, Mrs. F. T. Nicholls, Mrs. Paul Capdevielle, Mrs. H. W. Conner, Mrs. Geo. Lapeyre, Mrs. H. D. Bruns, Mrs. Jules Wogan, Mrs. Albert

Toledano, Mrs. George Denégre, Miss Kate McCall, Miss Linda Miles, Mrs. O. O. Provosty, Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mrs. J. P. Kock, Mrs. L. G. Le Beuf, Mrs. J. Gustave Olivier, Mrs. Fred Joubert, Mrs. Leon Villeré, Mrs. A. W. De Roaldes, Mrs. Sydney White, Mrs. A. L. Livaudais, Mrs. F. J. Gasquet, Mrs. D. A. Milliken, Mrs. F. W. Tilton, Mrs. J. D. Denegre, Mrs. Chas. Conrad, Mrs. Sam'l Delgado, Mrs. C. M. Whitney, Mrs. Geo. Q. Whitney, Mrs. H. R. Labouisse, Mrs. J. W. Cruzat, Mrs. James De Buys, Mrs. Maurice Brierre, Mrs. G. Cusachs, Mrs. T. S. Wilkinson, Mrs. J. W. Castles, Mrs. J. McConnell, Jr., Mrs. R. M. Walmsley, Mrs. Walter Denegre, Mrs. B. F. Eshleman, Mrs. H. J. de la Vergne, Mrs. Chas. E. Fenner, Mrs. Walter Flower, Mrs. Edgar Farrar, Mrs. Louis Burthe, Mrs. Alfred Grima, Mrs. Robt. Parker, Miss Sue White, Mrs. Henry Beauregard, Mrs. Norvin Harris, Mrs. F. A. Monroe, Mrs. Chas. Parlange, Mrs. B. S. Story, Miss Emma Zacharie, Mrs. Jas. Miltenberger, Mrs. Jules Denis, Mrs. E. C. Villeré, Mrs. E. Miltenberger, Mrs. Gustav Kohn, Mrs. Omer Villeré, Mrs. H. G. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Cartwright Eustis, Mrs. W. J. Montgomery, Mrs. B. K. Miller, Mrs. St. Denis Villeré, Mrs. E. J. Gienny, Mrs. Adolphe Meyer.

The ladies were assisted by a committee from the membership of the Louisiana Historical Society, who wore special badges.

Of the Committee on Reception and Seating of Guests, Chas. de B. Claiborne was Chairman; Foyer Committee, Judge C. E. Fenner, Chairman; Floor, Hon. Walter D. Denegre.

The ball was designed to recall and commemorate a ball given in New Orleans, in 1803, at the period of the transfer, the French Commissioner and the American Governor Claiborne being guests of honor.

The costume of 1803 lent grace and historical accuracy to the scene which was enlivened by the dances of the time, the minuet and the gavotte.

The participants in this scene were drawn largely from the old Creole families. Ancestresses of some of the dancers had taken part in the ball of 1803, and in several instances their very gowns were worn by their descendants.

LADY MEMBERS OF THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY (DECEMBER, 1803).

Mrs. Thomas N. Adams, Mrs. H. F. Baldwin, Mrs. F. P. Blake, Mrs. A. Baldwin, Miss Jeannette Ballard, Mrs. W. J. Behan, Mrs. George Denegre, Mrs. Mollie E. Moore Davis, Miss Amelie Denegre, Mrs. Susan B. Elder, Mrs. L. Augustin-Fortier, Mrs. Josephine E. Fournier, Mrs. L. Dufour Goodrich, Miss N. Herron, Miss Sarah Henderson, Mrs. Joseph A. Hincks, Mrs. Wm. Preston Johnston, Mrs. Joseph Jones, Miss Grace King, Miss Anna King, Miss Anna Kennedy, Mrs. I. L. Lyons, Miss Kate Minor, Miss Sadie McIlheny, Mrs. C. B. Maginnis, Mrs. John May, Miss Hilda Meyer, Mrs. Victor Meyer, Miss Mary E.

Morgan, Miss E. C. Moss, Mrs. F. W. Parham, Mrs. J. P. Richardson, Mrs. R. Sulakowski, Mrs. A. D. Urquhart, Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, Miss E. White, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Virginia W. Wilde, Mrs. R. M. Walmsley, Mrs. Ida Richardson, Mrs. N. A. Puech.

The special guests at the ball were such as might be expected on a great national and international centennial occasion. The list comprised men who had won distinction both in military and civil life, and on the floor were many who are widely known in America and abroad. The official representative of the United States Government, Admiral Wise; the French Ambassador, President David R. Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Governor Heard and Mayor Capdevielle were among the galaxy of brilliant personages who graced the second Louisiana purchase ball. Artist Leavitt and his bride, formerly Miss Ruth Bryan, were given a hearty welcome, and conducted quite a reception in the box which they occupied. Late during the dancing Mrs. Leavitt was escorted over the floor, and introduced to many of the young people of New Orleans.

Governor Heard officially represented the State, and Mayor Capdevielle represented the city. Congressman Davey and wife, President of the Council William Mehle, Commander Lemogne, Justice Frank A. Monroe, and representatives of various State and city departments were present.

The party of distinguished officials of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition occupied Proscenium Box G, and was as follows: President D. R. Francis, Secretary Collins Thompson, J. D. Hirshberg, Judge W. F. Boyle, L. D. Dozier, A. B. Hart, Riccardo D. Albertini, M. H. De Menil, A. H. Frederick, Nicholas M. Bell, James Campbell, Colonel J. G. Butler, John D. Davis and James Schotten.

Spanish Consul J. Tuero y O'Donnell, the official representative of the Spanish Government, occupied Proscenium Box 8.

Box F was occupied by Ambassador Jusserand, Consul Richard, and the officers of the French cruiser, as follows: Commander Bled, Lieutenant Hevin, Lieutenant Sieve, Ensign Bianchot, Ensign Du Merle, Sub Lieutenants De Rouey, Lereverend, Theron and Chabot.

The officers of the Topeka present, were: Lieutenant Althouse, Lieutenant Allen, Surgeon Iden, Midshipman Murdock and Paymaster Barber.

The officers of the Hartford present were: Captain Veeder, Surgeon McCormick, Paymaster Ash, Navigator Zegmeyer, Chief Engineer Evans, Lieutenant Edie, and Ensigns Courtney and Hallweg.

Those who attended from the Minneapolis were: Admiral Wise, Captain Marix, Lieutenants Dayton, Reed, Pearson, Theleen, Long and Ridgely, Surgeon Griffin and Mr. Clinton Wise, son of the Admiral.

The officers of the Yankee present were: Lieutenants Kittelle, Sypher, Barbin, Houston and South, Surgeon Shaw and Chaplain Patrick.

GAVOTTE AND MINUET.

The gavotte is a dance of French origin, somewhat resembling the minuet, and worthy of commendation for its combination of vivacity and originality. It first came into popularity from the Department of the Hautes-Alpes, and its etymology is due to its having been born in Gap, a town in that Department, whose inhabitants were called Gavots, and hence the term "gavotte."

The music for such a dance is quick, vivacious and attractive. It was introduced in the latter half of the seventeenth century, but was seldom performed after the middle of the eighteenth.

Therefore, the music selected by Prof. O'Connell for the gavotte, which was the third number in part 2 of the programme, was an old French lay, "C'est le Roi Dagobert," whose rhythm is very jovial and lively. The introductory music was "La Fête du Village," a composition by Mozart (1791).

The minuet, another old-fashioned dance, was invented in Poitou, France, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Its name is derived from "menuet," which means small, little, pretty, thin, and has reference to the small steps taken in dancing that measure. It is a slow and graceful dance, which, in the eighteenth century, was much in favor as a stately and ceremonious dance. Music for such a dance is triple and slow. The orchestral division, therefore, for its evolution in the Historical ball comprised the partition of "Don Juan" (Mozart, 1707), and the popular air, "Cadet Roussel," an anonymous musical song and dance. Both of these measures are slow and dignified, and are exactly suited to the motif of the minuet. That dance was in all its glory in the palmy days of the French Court in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and was a favorite with the powdered and bejeweled maquises and the peruked and frilled marquis and chevaliers.

The costumes worn at the ball were typical of the event commemorated, and were patterned after the style of 1803. Nearly all of the dresses were white, with a few of blue, many of them in the style of the empire. White liberty gauze, chiffon, liberty satin, with sashes, seemed to be the favorite materials.

It was Miss Grace King, Secretary of the Louisiana Historical Society, who first conceived the idea of the Historical Ball and who planned nearly all the details of it. On the eve of the Centennial Celebration the death of her venerated mother prevented Miss King from taking any part in the different functions.



(Photo by J. M. Teunisson, Official Photographer.)

OFFICERS AND GUESTS OF LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY AT THE CITY HALL.

PART III.

Ceremonies of Saturday, December, 19, 1903—At the
City Hall, Historical Museum and the Cabildo—
Addresses by Distinguished Guests—
Military Review—Gala Operatic
Performance.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19.

CEREMONIES AT CITY HALL, HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND CABILDO.

France, Spain and the United State—the three powers represented in the formal ceremonies of the day—were in close and most friendly union throughout the entire proceedings. His Excellency, M. Jusserand, Ambassador of France at New Orleans; Hon. J. Tuero y O'Donnell, Spanish Consul, specially delegated to represent his Government, and Admiral Wise, of the United States Navy, designated by President Roosevelt as United States representative, were together during the greater part of the day.

THE CEREMONIES OF THE DAY

began early in the forenoon and lasted until about 4 o'clock. At the City Hall, which was most handsomely decorated, Mayor Capdevielle and the members of the Louisiana Historical Society received the guests: Ambassador Jusserand, of France; Consul Tuero y O'Donnell, of Spain; Admiral Wise, U. S. N.; Captain Lemogne, commanding the French cruiser *Jurien de la Gravière*; Judge Routhier, of the Exchequer Court of Canada; Sir E. Taschereau, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada; Ex-Governor D. R. Francis, of Missouri, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and many officers from the visiting warships; also His Excellency, Governor Heard, of Louisiana, and his staff; Hon. Pierre Richard, French Consul General at New Orleans, and several prominent men in naval, military, social, commercial and financial circles in this State and city.

Having spent nearly one hour in speech-making and personal introductions, members of the Louisiana Historical Society and guests next went, in carriages, to the Historical Museum on Chartres street (~~The~~ Old Archbishop's Palace) with an escort of the First Troop of Cavalry, L. S. N. G.

The Mayor delivered an address of welcome from the porch of the Archbishop's Palace, while the guests and as many people as

could conveniently crowd into the inclosure, were standing in the courtyard. At the conclusion of the Mayor's speech Prof. Fortier, President of the Louisiana Historical Society, gave a sketch of the memorable events of the last century, and related many facts about Louisiana and New Orleans, the traditions and historical wealth of this fair Southern land.

The concluding part of the ceremonies at the Archiepiscopal Palace was a tour of the museum by the guests, at the invitation of President Fortier and Mayor Capdevielle. This museum, in charge of a committee from the Louisiana Historical Society, and under the chairmanship of Mr. Gaspar Cusachs, proved a most unique sight for the visitors from abroad, by personal observation, to have some idea of the wealth and quantity of documents, books, relics and valuable heirlooms which have been preserved by the descendants of the ancient settlers of the Louisiana colony.

From the Museum to the Cabildo, that venerable structure around and about which there clings the hallowed memory of days gone by, the members of the Louisiana Historical Society, its guests and military escort of cavalry troop, moved in an almost triumphal march, while bands of music played, and the populace lining the sidewalks, and filling in all the doors and windows along the route, gave vent to its delight and satisfied interest by hearty shouts and frequent applause.

In front of the Cabildo, whose approaches were kept clear of curiosity-seekers by a cordon of police, there stood a platform gaily and elaborately decorated with palms and ferns. As soon as the cortege reached the Cabildo, a committee from the Louisiana Historical Society received the distinguished guests and escorted them to seats on the platform.

A very dignified and excellent address of welcome was made by Governor Heard, who was followed by Ambassador Jusserand, of France, who captured the sympathies and won the friendship of those present, with his first words, in French, stating that although he could speak English, yet in view of the fact that New Orleans was founded by Frenchmen, and that the people had so admirably preserved the language of that country, he would address them in his native tongue.

Señor J. Tuero y O'Donnell, Consular Representative of Spain, and specially delegated to represent his Government during the centennial ceremonies, was the next speaker. Señor O'Donnell spoke in English, prefacing his discourse with an explanation that he was not a fluent talker in that language, but that he would do his best.

Admiral Wise, the official representative of the United States Government, spoke very briefly, contenting himself with saying a few words complimentary to New Orleans, and expressing his satisfaction at having had the pleasure of participating in the ceremonies.

Ex-Governor D. R. Francis closed the series of speeches, and in his discourse, which he was not more than half an hour in de-

livering, gave his appreciation of the unrivaled advantages of New Orleans as a commercial and industrial city, and wished for, and prophesied a closer bond of union between St. Louis and New Orleans.

Upon the invitation of President Alcée Fortier the distinguished guests and those who were participants in the programme, and a few local notables, adjourned to the justices' room, upstairs, where a most agreeable time was spent, Chief Justice Nicholls delivering the only toast.

This social function helped to while away one hour, until distant music and shouts of the people from afar proclaimed the approach of the military parade. The whole company then came downstairs and reoccupied the platform. The procession was



GASPAR CUSACHS,
Chairman Museum Committee.

headed by a band of music from one of the warships in port, followed by detachments of marines and sailors from the U. S. Ships Hartford, Yankee, Topeka and Minneapolis, and from the French man-of-war Jurien de la Gravière, the latter having their own orchestra.

Shout after shout rent the air, and the clapping of hands sounded like a hail storm striking a metal roof, as the sturdy, bronzed and stalwart sailors came in sight of the occupants of the platform. The people joined in the hearty demonstration, which had effect of giving a more martial bearing and a prouder carriage to the men as they



ARRIVAL OF THE URSULINES NUNS AT NEW ORLEANS IN 1727.
(From a Picture in the Historical Museum.)

came swinging along Chartres street, and slightly obliques to the right in making the short curve at St. Peter street. Soldiers in uniform, keeping step to the music and marching on while the band is playing, and the people are applauding, will ever be favorites with the public. So the applause, while more demonstrative in regard to the visiting soldiers, was very hearty also when the home soldiers passed.

Until nightfall the guests took needed rest, and at 8 p. m. they were again participants in a brilliant social event, the grand gala performance of "Carmen" at the French Opera House.

THE EXERCISES AT THE HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

This old building standing in the heart of the old French Quarter, by its very architecture and by the very atmosphere which surrounds it, carried the minds of all who gathered there to that period early 200 years ago, when the Ursuline Nuns landed on the banks of the Mississippi and prepared to spend their lives here laboring among the colonists of America. The ancient building, built in 1734, and passing through all the vicissitudes of national and international strife, rejoicing for a moment in prosperity and staggering under adversity the next, fully conveyed by its appearance the many notable changes which had come over it and in the social and political conditions since first it became a famous building in the city of New Orleans. Originally the home of consecrated nuns and the official office of the Archbishop, the building represented the influences of Church and State, which had entered into the history of Louisiana and New Orleans, molding and building up the social, moral and political forces of the commonwealth from meagre colonial life and mere settlement, to its present high rank.

Long before the appointed time for the arrival of the official party, the visitors to this old palace, wishing to participate in the memorable celebrations, had begun to gather, and by noontime many were curiously examining the relics of an earlier time.

While these lovers of the ancient and curious were thus engaged, the official party had left the morning's rendezvous and were approaching the Palace. His Grace,

ARCHBISHOP CHAPELLE, CAME FROM THE PALACE

in the robes of his office, and stood on the porch. Near him were Bishop Rouxel and Vicar General Laval, with many of the clergy close at hand.

The official party was met by the members of the Museum Committee and escorted into the Palace, Archbishop Chapelle receiving them as they mounted the steps of the porch.

First came the French Ambassador, Hon. J. J. Jusserand, escorted by Chairman Cusachs and Governor Heard, followed by his Adjutant General, Allen Jumel. Mayor Capdevielle, together with the Spanish Consul, Mr. O'Donnell, and other members of

the Governor's staff and distinguished guests, came next. Admiral Wise, the representative of the United States, and Congressman Adolph Meyer, Governor Francis and party, accompanied by J. P. Baldwin; Chief Justice Nicholls, Lieutenant Governor Estopinal; Captain Lemogne of the Jurien de la Gravière and the French Consul General Richard; officers of the various men-of-war in port; Captain John P. Merrell, of the United States Naval Station; President Alcée Fortier and Charles T. Soniat, of the Louisiana Historical Society; Theodore S. Wilkinson, grandson of General James Wilkinson; Charles F. Claiborne, grandson of the first Governor of American Louisiana, and many others were among those who entered the famous building.

The official party went immediately into the Museum, which had been arranged in the rooms of the first floor of the building, but they came out directly and stood on the porch of the Palace, while the crowd gathered around to hear the addresses of the day. On the porch were Chief Justice Nicholls, the Spanish Consul, Archbishop Chapelle, Consul General Richard, of France; Vicar General Laval, Captain Lemogne, General Allen Jumel, Colonel Hooper, Orris McLellan, Captain Merrell, Mayor Capdevielle, President Wm. Mehle, of the City Council; Mr. McCracken, Treasurer Pat McGrath, Mr. Couret, Mr. Kausler, Theo. S. Wilkinson, G. Cusachs, Prof. Fortier, Prof. Henry M. Gill and several others.

MAYOR CAPDEVIELLE

was the first speaker. His address was intended merely as introductory to that of the orator of the day, Prof. Alcée Fortier, President of the Historical Society.

MAYOR CAPDEVIELLE SAID:

"Your Excellencies, Your Graces, Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, Ladies and Gentlemen: At the request of the Historical Society, I take great pleasure in calling this notable gathering to order. I need not say that I am greatly gratified at seeing here present so large, so representative and so distinguished a gathering, come to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the transfer of Louisiana from France to the United States. In behalf of the citizens of New Orleans, as well as of the Historical Society, I extend a cordial welcome to you, as representatives of the French and Spanish nations, to you from Canada, and to you who have come from our sister States in America, whose participation in this event tends to add even greater luster.

"I am not expected to make a formal address, but as Chief Executive of the City of New Orleans, I am here to welcome you into our midst, and to tell you of our happiness in meeting you. I hope your visit will be truly enjoyable, and if it must be for a comparatively short while, I hope you will carry away with you *pleasant recollections* not of the celebration alone, but of the *cordiality and hospitality* of the kindly people of New Orleans.

"And now I beg leave to introduce to you the orator of the day, a gentleman of learning and a scholar, a professor in Tulane University and President of the Louisiana Historical Society, Prof. Alcée Fortier."

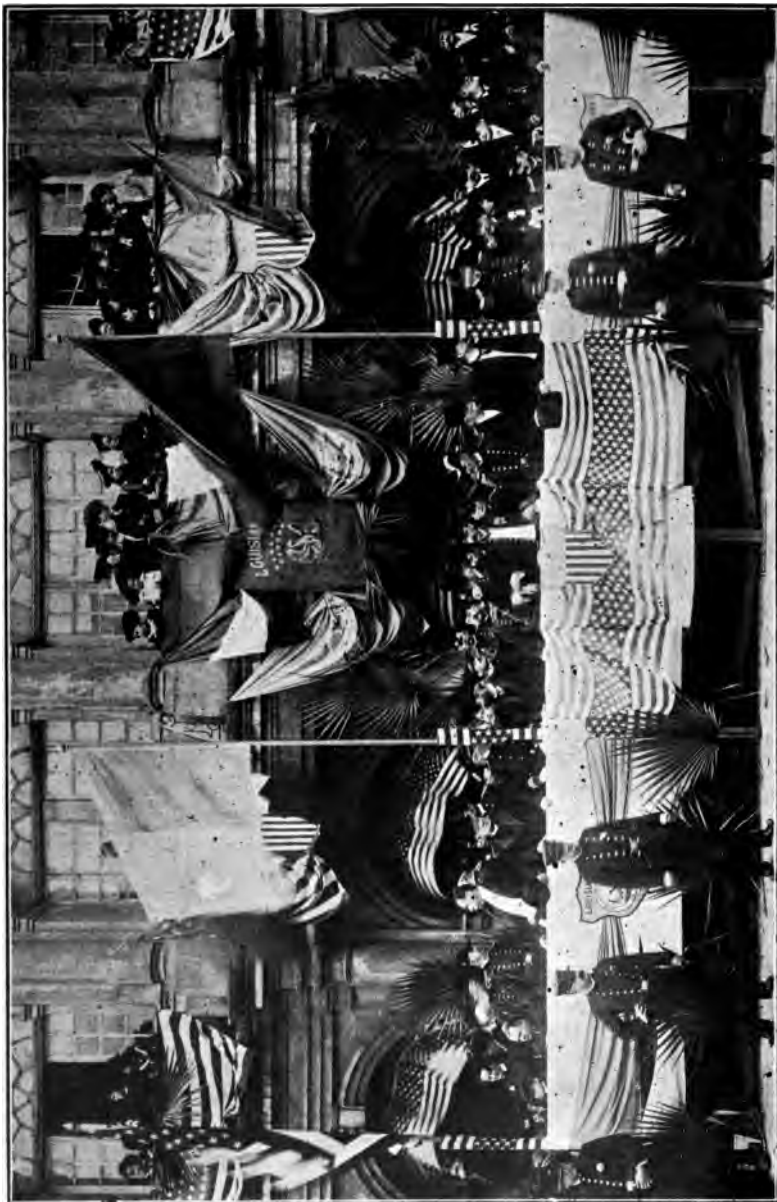
PROFESSOR FORTIER,

as the orator of the occasion, spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: By an act of the Legislature of our State, passed in 1900, the Louisiana Historical Society was authorized to prepare a suitable programme for the celebration, in December, 1903, of the centennial anniversary of the transfer of Louisiana to the United States. In 1902, on the recommendation of our patriotic Governor, the Legislature appropriated a certain sum of money to carry out the elaborate programme submitted by the Historical Society, and the City Council of New Orleans has lately done the same. One of the principal features of the programme was to be the opening of an historical exhibit. It was deemed highly appropriate, while the history of Louisiana was receiving eager attention all over the United States, that an opportunity be given our people to see the pictures of the men and women whose deeds formed our history, and to see also, in the words of contemporaries, the documents which relate that history.

"It is eminently proper that this historical exhibit be held in the oldest historical building to be found in the whole territory of the former province of Louisiana, a building which is a memento of the early years of New Orleans, and which has been hallowed by the presence within its walls of saintly nuns and venerated bishops.

"Shortly after the foundation of New Orleans, Bienville, the wise Governor, endeavored to establish schools for the boys and the girls of the colony, and it was at his request that the Ursuline nuns came to Louisiana. On February 23, 1727, they started, a company of seven, from Lorient in Brittany, with Marie Tranchepain de St. Augustin as Mother Superior. They arrived at the Balize at the mouth of the Mississippi, after a tiresome and perilous journey of five months, which Sister Madeleine Hachard has related in a charming manner in her letters to her father. Her description of New Orleans as it was in August, 1727, is very interesting. She says that the town is beautiful, well constructed and regularly built, that the streets are very wide, and the principal one is nearly a league in length. She adds that a song is sung publicly in which it is said that the city presents as fine an appearance as Paris. Sister Madeleine tells her father that she is not eloquent enough to convince him of all the beauty of the town, and that she finds some difference between New Orleans and Paris. With regard to the inhabitants she mentions that the ladies are dressed magnificently with stuffs of velvet or damask covered with ribbons, and, shall I say it, as elsewhere, make use of rouge and blanc and 'mouches' or beauty spots.



(Copyright Photo by J. M. Teunisson, Official Photographer.)

THE CABILDO AND SPEAKERS' STAND,

"The first residence of the nuns was Bienville's former house, the most beautiful in the town, and situated in the block now bounded by Bienville, Chartres, Iberville and Decatur Streets. The convent, or permanent residence of the nuns, the building of which began in 1727, was situated at the other extremity of the town. Governor Périer and his wife were very kind to the nuns, and so was Rev. Father de Beaubois, the Superior of the few Jesuits who were then in New Orleans, and who was unremitting in his zeal for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the colonists. Instead of encouraging the young students of the Ursulines in their desire to become nuns, Father de Beaubois thought it would be better for them to become Christian mothers in order to establish religion in the country by their good examples. To draw souls towards the Lord, such was the constant purpose of the Ursulines, and in our history we should always remember with gratitude

THE EARLIEST TEACHERS

of girls in Louisiana, the guardians of the little orphans, and the tender nurses of the sick and the poor at the hospital. It was no doubt to the teaching of the good sisters that the ladies in Louisiana owed the singular elegance and refinement which were noticed by all travelers in the colonial days, and which has become the common heritage of the ladies of our days.

"On July 17, 1734, the nuns took possession of their convent, this present building. Mother Superior Tranchepain had died in November, 1733, but Madeleine Hachard, the pious and charming woman whose letters form one of the most important historical documents for the study of our early history, lived till August 9, 1760. At that time the French domination in Louisiana was coming to a close. From 1727 to 1760 many important events had taken place in our history. The Company of the Indies had surrendered its charter, and Louisiana had become again a royal province; Bienville had succeeded Périer as Governor, and had been unsuccessful in his wars against the Chickasaws; Vaudreuil, the 'Grand Marquis,' had governed the province with pomp and dignity, and Kerlérec had been his successor. In 1760, at the time of Madeleine Hachard's death, France had suffered greatly from the Seven Years' War, and two years later Louis XV, the selfish and corrupt successor of the stately monarch for whom Louisiana had been named, ceded the whole province to his cousin, Charles III of Spain, an abler and a better ruler than the Bourbon of Versailles.

"We need not relate the events which followed the attempt by the Spaniards to take possession of Louisiana: the devotion of the colonists to France, and later the project of establishing a republic on the banks of the Mississippi. The revolution of 1768 is a sad and glorious event in our annals, and in the archives of the Ursuline Convent is chronicled the fact that, on Oct. 25, 1769, the chiefs of the insurrection of 1768 were shot in the yard of the barracks adjoining the convent. 'It was,' says the chronicle,

'a terrible moment of anguish for the nuns. The report of fire-arms caused the windows of the chapel to shake, where had taken refuge the relatives of the victims, with whom the nuns prayed.'

"Is it not interesting, ladies and gentlemen, to contemplate the building which held within its walls in colonial times the good



GOVERNOR GAYOSO DE LEMOS,

(From a Miniature in the Historical Museum.)

sisters and their charming pupils, the grandmothers and mothers of our grandmothers, the building which was visited by the French Governors, and later by all the Spanish Governors? We like to portray the gentle Unzaga, the heroic Bernardo de Galvez, and the courtly Carondelet, as they stood where we are at present. We reach the first years of the nineteenth century, and from this spot we hear the firing of cannon which announces the arrival in

New Orleans of Pierre Clément de Laussat, the French Colonial Prefect. By treaty Louisiana has become French once more, and the Marquis de Casa Calvo and Don Manuel de Salcedo have been instructed to transfer the sovereignty of the province to the representative of Bonaparte, the First Consul of the French Republic.

"Let us now leave this building, let us run up Condé Street to the house of Laussat, and there let us enjoy his hospitality as he is acquainting himself with the country and the people whom he is to govern. On his arrival the Prefect issued a proclamation to the Louisianians announcing the retrocession of the province to France, and the inhabitants of New Orleans and the planters of Louisiana answered him with simplicity and dignity. They expressed the pleasure they felt on becoming French again, but they said that the French Republic would attach less value to the homage of their fidelity if it saw them relinquish, without any sentiment of regret, the sovereign who had lavished his favors upon them during the time he had reigned over them. This kind

REMEMBRANCE OF THE SPANISH DOMINATION

was eminently just, for, from Unzaga to Salcedo, from 1770 to 1803, the rule of the Spanish Governors had been mild and beneficent.

"The second French domination in Louisiana was not to be of long duration, for on April 30, 1803, Bonaparte ceded the immense colony to the United States. Livingston and Monroe wisely treated for the cession of the whole province, although not instructed by their Government to do so, and President Jefferson, as a true patriot, approved an act which was to assure forever the greatness and power of the nation, and make our Louisiana enter the glorious Federal Union established by the men of the American Revolution.

"Laussat, in New Orleans, was instructed to receive the sovereignty of the province from Spain and to transfer it to the United States. At our old Cabildo, on November 30, 1803, the transfer from Spain to France took place. On the same day the Colonial Prefect and Commissioner issued a second proclamation to the Louisianians. He announced the cession to the United States, which he considered the precious pledge of the friendship which could not fail to grow from day to day between the two republics, and which conferred upon the Louisianians the most eminent and most memorable of blessings. He called attention to the rights and privileges appertaining to a free government with which the Louisianians had been suddenly invested. He predicted that the Nile of America, the Mississippi, would soon see its bosom darkened with a thousand ships belonging to all the nations of the earth, and mooring at the quays of another Alexandria. He said finally that he hoped the Louisianians would always distinguish with affection the French flag, and that their hearts would never cease to rejoice at the sight of its glorious folds. Allow me to say here,

ladies and gentlemen, in the presence of the distinguished Ambassador of the French Republic, that Laussat's hope has been realized. One hundred years have elapsed since the French flag was lowered from the staff erected in the Place d'Armes and the American banner took its place as the emblem of sovereignty, and yet the hearts of the Americans of to-day, descendants of the Louisianians of 1803, are always thrilled with pleasure at the sight of the banner of France. It reminds them of their ancestors, the pioneers on this soil, it reminds them of Lafayette and of Rochambeau, of Brandywine and of Yorktown.

"After abolishing the Spanish Cabildo and appointing a Municipal Council, of which Etienne de Boré was the head, Laussat gave, on December 1, in honor of the French flag, a magnificent dinner and a ball, which was opened with a minuet danced by the Marquis de Casa Calvo and Mme. Almonester. On December 8, the Spanish Marquis gave a ball in honor of Laussat, and on December 16 the French Commissioner returned the compliment. His guests were so delighted with his hospitality that they stayed at his house until half-past 9 in the morning. It is a pity that at the ball given so graciously yesterday by the ladies of the Louisiana Historical Society we did not follow the good example set a hundred years ago. We saw the minuet and the gavotte of 1803; we admired young ladies who were as beautiful and as graceful as their great-grandmothers, a century ago, and we wished the ball of 1903 had lasted as long as that of 1803. Indeed, let us live for a moment in the past.

"It is Sunday, December 18, 1803, and Laussat, accompanied by the Municipal Council and many notable persons, attends magnificent services at the Cathedral. He enters the church between rows of Grenadiers, and great honors are rendered the representative of the French Republic. For the last time on Louisiana soil are heard the solemn words: 'Domine, salvam fac Republicam; Domine, salvos fac Consules.' At 2 o'clock the American Commissioners, Claiborne and Wilkinson, are seen coming on the Levee, preceded by a detachment of Mississippi Volunteer Cavalry. They go to Laussat's house, and arrangements are made for

THE TRANSFER OF THE PROVINCE

to the United States on December 20.

"On Monday, December 19, at noon, the French Commissioner starts to return the visit of Claiborne and Wilkinson. Laussat wears a magnificent costume, and rides a beautiful horse splendidly caparisoned, the Municipal Council and more than sixty persons accompanying the Commissioner to the American camp, situated two miles from the city. The weather is balmy and springlike, and continues to be so on Sunday, December 20, when the solemn act of transfer of Louisiana from France to the United States is accomplished.

"I shall not relate, ladies and gentlemen, the ceremonies which took place on that day. To-morrow, after rendering thanks to God in our historical Cathedral, we shall repeat somewhat the ceremonies of a hundred years ago. Our honored Governor and our honored Mayor will deliver addresses on December 20. In a few minutes we shall all go to our venerated Cabildo, and in front of that interesting edifice the Governor of our State will welcome the guests of Louisiana. It is my pleasant duty, as President of the Historical Society, which has prepared the programme of these centennial exercises, to welcome the visitors to this historical Museum, and I do so most cordially in the name of the Society.

"As I have already said, around this building cluster recollections of the greatest interest. Andrew Jackson, after the glorious battle of January 8, 1815, entered these portals to thank the nuns for their prayers in behalf of the Americans. The good Sisters left their first Convent in 1824, and this edifice lost for a short time its sacred character. It became the seat of the Legislature of Louisiana, and the honorable senators and representatives were doubtless inspired in their task of lawmaking by the remembrance of the gentle and pious persons who had dwelt here for eighty-seven years. As the residence of bishops and archbishops, this old building regained its holy character, and it is to the enlightened kindness of the authorities of this archdiocese that we are indebted for the permission of holding our exhibit here.

"Our little museum contains mementoes of a number of years, but we wish to recall principally to-day the men and women of 1803. Were they to revive, what marvels they would see! Their Louisiana now forms twelve States and two Territories of the American Union, and their little New Orleans is now the metropolis of our Southern country. So great has been the progress of the Province of Louisiana in a century that a wonderful World's Fair is being prepared to celebrate that progress.

"Well may we, ladies and gentlemen, thank the Almighty for the blessings which He has showered upon our fathers and upon us."

Governor Heard then stated that by request he was pleased to

DECLARE THE HISTORICAL MUSEUM OPEN,

desiring at the same time to congratulate the members of the Society upon their splendid work in thus showing that the relics of Louisiana's history had been preserved to the extent that they had.

Mayor Paul Capdevielle then read a telegram from the President and Secretary of the Numismatic Society and Museum, of Montreal, congratulating the Society upon the formal opening of the Museum.

After these ceremonies the signal for departure was given, and shortly before 8 o'clock the cortege formed, and the official party, preceded by the Governor, the representatives of France, Spain and the United States and the distinguished guests, to-



Photo by P. Ernest Carriere.
THE MILITARY REVIEW AT THE CABILDO,
Saturday, December 19, 1903.

gether with the members of the Governor's staff, entered carriages and were driven rapidly to the Cabildo, where the ceremonies were continued.

One of the most notable features of the celebration was the Historical Museum, through the kindness of Archbishop Chapelle, who allowed the members of the Society to utilize the old Ursuline Convent, which is now used by His Grace as an office building.

Here the

RELICS OF HISTORICAL LOUISIANA

remained on exhibition for sixty days. The exhibits were in the two rooms of the lower floor, and were so arranged that some of the most striking were to be seen upon entering the place.

THE CEREMONIES AT THE CABILDO.

The front of the Cabildo was hung with American and French and Spanish flags and bunting, and the old Pontalba buildings were also decorated.

The space in front of the Cabildo was roped off and kept clear before the speaking began, and the entrances to the building were reserved for those with admit cards to prevent crowding. The platform was outside the building in the center, and was an ordinary wooden structure covered with bunting and flags, with a small stand in the center for the speakers. On this platform all the distinguished official people who participated were assembled. Just before one o'clock, carriages bearing the Governor and his staff, the Mayor and members of the City Council, Admiral Wise, and officers of the American Fleet, Captain Lemogne and the officers of the French fleet, Ambassador Jusserand of France, Spanish Consul Tuero y O'Donnell, British Consul Hunt, President Francis and members of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Board of Directors and others came up Chartres Street.

The occupants alighted; the band played and there was great cheering. The party walked into the porch of the Cabildo, and Governor Heard accompanied some of the guests into the building for a few moments that they might visit it.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARDS,

commanded by Captain Charles W. Drown and Major E. D. Beach, were in charge of the platform.

Governor Heard was escorted to the platform by Chairman Zacharie. He was followed by members of his staff, the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, Mayor Capdevielle, President William Mehle, of the City Council; British Consul Hunt, Spanish Consul O'Donnell, Lieutenant Governor Estopinal, the French Consul General M. Pierre Richard and Vice Consul Damour; President D. R. Francis and twenty members of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Admiral Wise and other officers of the American ships, Captain Lemogne and

officers of the French ship, Congressman Adolph Meyer, Charles F. Claiborne, Henry McCall, Collector of the Port of New Orleans; Prof. W. C. Stubbs, Louisiana Commissioner to the Exposition; E. B. Kruttschnitt, B. F. Jonas, President Alcée Fortier of the Louisiana Historical Society; Prof. John R. Ficklen and Prof. Lefevre, of Tulane University; Walter D. Denegre and others.

Ex-Governor Francis T. Nicholls, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was one of the distinguished men on the platform. Theodore S. Wilkinson, a descendant of the famous General Wilkinson, who participated in the transfer, was also there.

Before the speaking began, the crowd of citizens was admitted to the space in front of the platform, and entirely filled the asphalt-paved street which takes the place of the old cobblestone-covered way which had been for more than a century the pavement of the historic place. The old building is the only thing there that has not been touched by the hand of modern improvement.

"The band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," and at intervals during the ceremony repeated that air and other American and French and Spanish tunes.

Chairman Zacharie introduced

HON. W. W. HEARD,

Governor of Louisiana, who said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—We are assembled here to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of an event which all now recognize as one of the most important in the history of the American people. Here upon the spot where three nations met to transfer an empire, it is fitting that its centennial should be celebrated in a manner characteristic of that event itself.

"The pages of history do not present an instance that I can recall where so vast a domain passed from one nation to another without bloodshed and suffering.

"The expansion of nations and of races has been worked out upon the field of battle. Flags have been carried into other lands at the head of armies. The sword has carved out empires and blood has been the purchase price. But the event we celebrate was wrought out in peace. The representatives of the United States, of France and of Spain, with only respect and love in their hearts, and in a simple, manly fashion, perfected what their people desired.

"When the old flag went down it was not in humiliation and disgrace, and when the new banner flung its folds to the breeze it was amid the plaudits of all.

"The new subjects shed a tear, perhaps, for the fatherland, but they instantly rejoiced in the grasp of brotherly hands. There are no battle fields to remind us of defeat or victory. There are no mounds marking the spots where the soldiers sleep. There is not a single drop of American, or French, or Spanish blood upon their fair page of history. And so the representatives of

these countries can again assemble here to-day, not only without regret in their hearts, but proud of the deed, and can join with us in rejoicing over what has been done with the land they gave us and the people they committed to our care.

"And now allow me to introduce to you the Honorable Ambassador representing the Government of France upon this occasion. In the darkest hour of the Revolution the Americans found friends among the people of France, and the memory of Lafayette and Rochambeau will live forever in the hearts of free-men on this side of the Atlantic. The crowning act of republican France in behalf of the young nation was the cession of this grand domain, the Louisiana Territory, which gave scope for the upbuilding of a great national structure spanning the continent.

"Ambassador Jusserand, ladies and gentlemen."

AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND

was cheered heartily as he took his place to deliver his address. He spoke in French. At various points he was applauded, and the address was a decided success. The translation is as follows:

SPEECH BY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

"It is for me a great honor to address you in this beautiful city of New Orleans—French by name, French by origin, and perhaps I may be permitted to say, with something French also in her heart.

"I think I can in truth speak thus, for to say so is to say nothing antagonistic to the town's tried American loyalism; it is, on the contrary, to confirm it. Have not all American cities a feeling of sympathy for the ancient and valorous land that was the friend in dark days? I do not know an American who has not in his innermost soul a friendly sentiment for France. The American who goes to France does not feel he is in a strange land; he finds himself surrounded with friends, and most natural he should; we descend, you and we from those valiant ones who fought shoulder to shoulder the good fight for national independence and for individual liberty.

"A warm and tender remembrance cherished for the motherland of old, a sincere and tried loyalism for the American country—this sums up the history of New Orleans. No one can doubt it who remembers what, from the very first hour, you were able to accomplish, under the banner of Andrew Jackson, the soldiers and officers of the Creole regiment, on the 8th of January, 1815.

"Once more, on that day was the good fight fought for the sacred cause of independence and it was fought to the sound of the "*Marseillaise*" and the "*Chant du Départ*."

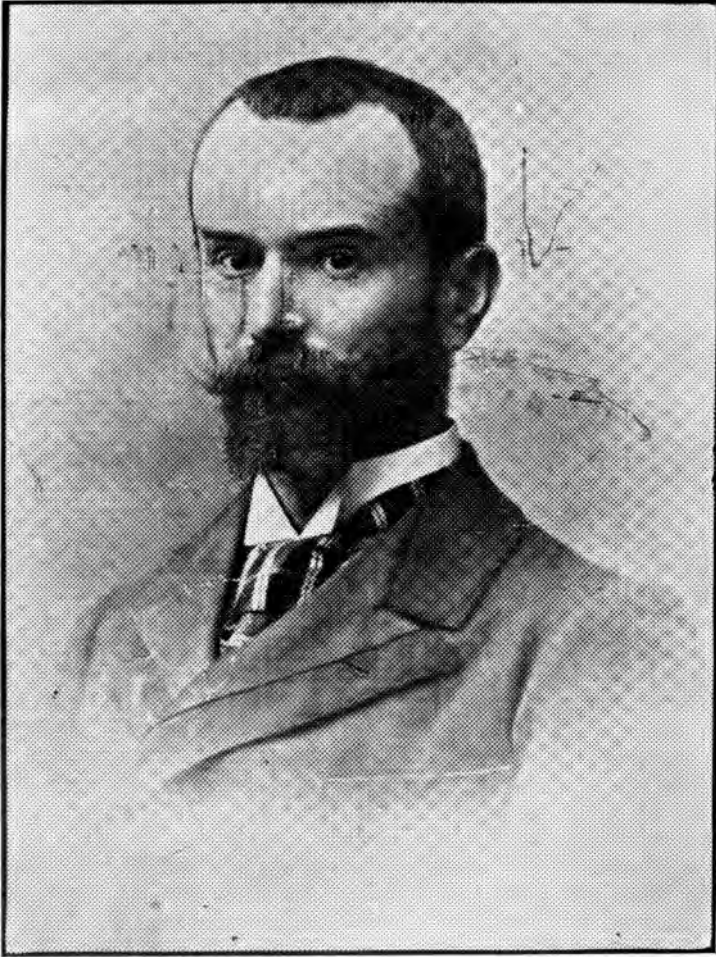
"A few years ago the French Republic decided to have new dies engraved for her coins. She applied to the master engravers of the day, and from their hands came forth wondrous pieces of work for the different coins. For one of the humblest of the

silver ones the order had been given to the celebrated engraver Hoty. The idea came to him to represent

FRANCE AS A SOWER,

sowing the seed by handfuls at sunrise.

"The effect was instantaneous. The whole French nation recog-



AMBASSADOR J. J. JUSSERAND,

Who Represented France at the Celebration.

nized and knew herself. Far be it from me to say that France disdains rich and abundant harvests; but, and this be it said to her glory, better yet than to reap she likes to sow. France represented as a reaper would have elicited no enthusiasm, but the sower won the enthusiasm of all. Every day the Sower is getting to

be more and more the classic emblem of the nation. She has passed from the small coins to the large ones, and from the coins to the postage stamps, and will go further yet.

"In that image France recognized herself and rightly. All her past, her present, her future are there expressed in one gesture. Such she was, such she will ever be, "*bon sang ne saurait mentir*." From that hand, outstretched toward the rising sun, toward the eternal dawn of thought, have fallen some of the seeds the most productive that were ever sown. She has cast good seed to the wind and it has fructified. She sowed liberty, and liberty, has risen; she sowed it in her own soil, she sowed it in the plains of America, in the valleys of Italy, in the fields of Greece, and elsewhere besides, and everywhere the seed grew.

"What were Descartes, Pascal, Pasteur? What was Lafayette, that French soldier and American general? Each in his own way, like your immortal Washington, the model of all great citizens, they were sowers. They were not reapers; if they reaped any harvest, it was a harvest of glory, of human gratitude—intangible possessions more precious than any others.

"Of all the seeds, of all the pearls ever sown by France beyond her frontiers and the vast seas, none is more beautiful than your city, that pearl of the great river. She owes her existence to those valiant "*coureurs de bois*," who in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries descended the unknown and mysterious Valley of the Mississippi, dotting its course with French towns; among these men your

BIENVILLE, THE MOST WORTHY

of admiration, whom reverses could never discourage, and who kept unshaken in the midst of the greatest disasters his faith in the future. That worthy descendant of a family from Dieppe, then in Canada, one of the fourteen children of Charles Le Moyne—fourteen, of whom twelve were boys, of whom nine made their mark in history, of whom three died in battle, and three became governors of provinces; that father of Louisiana founded upon what was then a desert shore, in houses "with log walls that were not snakeproof, bark roofs that were not rainproof," what was one day to be your radiant city. Ten years after its foundation he heard with pride, sung about the streets of his town, a song in which it was said: "*New Orleans is as fine as Paris*."

"Gardens have replaced the forests; the "*coureurs de bois*" have ceased to "*courir*," and have become planters, but their plucky and disinterested spirit survives. It survives among you, inspiring the master minds of this great republic, whose marvelous development is the admiration of the old world; it survives also among us. When you read of African or Asiatic explorations accomplished by the modern French "*coureurs de bois*," some of the humblest, some of the most illustrious origin, all animated with the same ardor, and so many of whom died without a murmur, equal to your ancestors, bow to them in your thoughts, and

recognize your brethren. Ever fertile, France produces other LaSalles and other Bienvilles. The great Sower still sows.

"On the ceremony which unites us to-day everything has been or will be said with an eloquence which I cannot rival, and I spoke on the subject last spring among your brethren of St. Louis.

"American brethren of New Orleans, I beg to bring you the greeting of the old mother country, who rejoices at your progress, at you peace, at your liberty, at your wealth; happy to think that you prosper, not without giving her a tender thought, under the shadow of the starry banner."

In introducing

THE SPANISH CONSUL HON. J. TUERO Y O'DONNELL,

who represented Spain, Governor Heard said:

"It is my pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Consul Tuero y O'Donnell, the representative of Spain. He speaks for the great mother of American nations; for a people who have planted their religion, their language and their laws, from the northern seas to Tierra del Fuego; for the nation that, jointly with France, turned over to our people this gem of the Mississippi Valley."

Mr. O'Donnell spoke in English. He was applauded for the sentiments regarding the relations between the two countries, and the people showed that they appreciated his friendly disposition. He said:

"In rising to address you, I wish that I commanded a sufficient knowledge of the English language so that I might, on this occasion, fully and fitly express my sentiments. However, not being, nor having any pretension to be a public speaker, even in my own native language, it stands to reason that even if I were, my oratorical resources would be much hampered by the emotion that possesses me this day, and especially within the precincts of this Cabildo, which calls back to every Spaniard's mind the vivid and bright recollection of Spain's glorious past.

"And this is so, because the exploits, the achievements and heroic deeds of the Spanish discoverers, missionaries and soldiers, all of which are found so graphically recorded in the historical works of your immortal authors, such as Washington Irving, Prescott, Lowell and Ticknor, strongly appeal to my mind through their natural correlation.

"You are all aware that the first man of the Caucasian race who first came across the 'Father of Waters,' your great Mississippi River, was Hernando de Soto, a Spaniard, the brave rival of Pizarro. That he, having gone through many forests, crossing rivers, climbing up mountains and surmounting great and innumerable difficulties, without having at his command either bridges, roads or guides, this De Soto, with his followers, first came upon the Mississippi River, near where the city of Memphis to-day stands, and that was on the 25th day of April, 1541.

Furthermore, that after long and tedious journeys through the Arkansas Territory, he discovered the natural springs, known to our present generation as Hot Springs; and, finally, he came across the Ouachita River, and returned to the Mississippi River, and there he died on the 21st day of May, 1542, making, as it



CONSUL J. TUERO Y O'DONNELL.
Special Representative of Spain at the Celebration.

were, the great river that he discovered, the choice for his last resting place.

"In reading the history of this continent, every Spanish heart might well beat with pride for his motherland.

"Of all the tongues spoken in Europe, Spanish was the first that resounded on the shores of this continent; the cheerings and

exclamations that went forth from the caravels commanded by Columbus and the Pinzon brothers were uttered in the language of Cervantes when the Island of Guanahani was first sighted. It was in the Spanish speech that that immense body of water known as the South Sea was first hailed and saluted by that gallant sailor, Vasco Nunez de Balboa. The echoes of victory that traveled through the lakes of Amahuat, across the inaccessible Sierras of the Andes, through the virgin forests of the Floridas and Georgia first were sounded by Spaniards, such as Cortez, Pizarro and Hernando de Soto. Amid the clash of arms and the clamorings of greediness and the abuses of fanaticism, the Spaniard, upon this continent, was first in victory and first in the civilizing influences of the Gospel as voiced and taught by Fray Bartoleme de las Casas and many other missionaries, both by words and deeds worthy of the cause in which their whole heart lay embosomed. Last, but not least, it was in Spanish that the first narrations and diaries of the discoveries and conquests of all these lands of which I have just spoken were kept and made, and which are proving of such inestimable value for the acquisition of a perfect knowledge of the spirit reigning among the daring pioneers of those times, whose achievements to us, to-day, seem almost fabulous.

"Reverting to more modern times, that is, to the period during which Spain held dominion over the then vast extent of territory that was the 'Louisiana' of these days, it will no doubt be admitted by all fair and impartial judges of historical facts, that the degree of development and prosperity attained by this dependency under the able administration of Unzaga, Galvez, Miro, Carondelet and other Governors, was, indeed, marked and sustained throughout.

"Your great historian, Gayarré, says:

"That the Spanish administration of Louisiana was as popular as any in the world, and that any of his contemporaries would agree with him in declaring that in Louisiana no man who had lived under the Spanish rule had not described those days of colonial regime as 'The Golden Age.'

"Upon here, and in this manner, giving the proper spirit of solemnity to the event of this celebration, Spain had been graciously invited to participate at these festivals, in view, no doubt, of the fact that prior to the cession of the Louisiana Territory to the United States, she had been the governing power here. And such was the understanding entertained by the worthy organizers of these festivals, who, thereupon, and to that end, sent their formal invitation to the Spanish Government to appoint a representative and to send here one of her warships to take part. Spain willingly granted both petitions, and by special decree I had the honor to be appointed to represent Spain at these ceremonies. The warship was due here by the 17th of December, but, as luck would have it, she will not arrive until to-morrow, owing to having met with very bad weather on her trip from Spain to Jamaica.

"Of course, it goes without the saying, that I could not express to you with mere words my Government's disappointment at this untoward circumstance, which I likewise personally and most sincerely deplore.

"Nevertheless, her being represented here through me cannot but demonstrate that the animosities engendered by the late conflict have totally disappeared, and that at present America and Spain have a large sense of mutual respect and keener appreciation of their common interests in the fields of trade and industry.

"Spain, to-day, has but admiration and friendly feeling toward America. We watch with a sincere interest your great development, and try, as far as lies in our power, to imitate your example by developing our natural resources, in order once more to occupy the place which our past history should vouchsafe to us in the future.

"I will not leave this platform without first conveying to you my heartiest congratulations for your many and great successes, it being my sincere wish to duly acknowledge the many marks of consideration shown me on this occasion, all of which I highly appreciate, and consider as the best testimony of the good feelings existing between America and Spain."

Governor Heard then introduced

ADMIRAL WISE,

the official representative of the United States Government. "It is my pleasure, ladies and gentlemen," he said, "to introduce to you Admiral Wise, the representative of our own beloved Government, who will speak for one of the youngest of the family of nations, and yet one of the grandest and best of them all."

Admiral Wise spoke very briefly, yet caught the favor of the audience, as was evidenced by as hearty applause as was given to any of the distinguished speakers. He said that it was a high honor to represent the United States on such a great commemorative occasion, and he felt like the Prophet Daniel, who had not expected to be called upon to speak among the lions. It would be presumptuous on his part to reiterate the fitting remarks that had already been made, and, too, it would be bad seamanship to take the wind out of his neighbors' sails. He expressed the purpose of the United States Government to co-operate in making the occasion of so much importance a complete success. The occasion, he said, commemorated the event which made it possible that our Government should become a world power. He concluded with an expression of the good wishes of the Federal Government.

Governor Heard then introduced

GOVERNOR FRANCIS,

saying:

"We have here, ladies and gentlemen, a distinguished citizen of Missouri, Hon. David R. Francis, one who has been honored

with the presidency of the great St. Louis Exposition, which is to celebrate this centennial in a thoroughly national manner.

"Nowhere on the face of the earth has man done more to deserve so fair a heritage as was that day transferred to our Re-



EX-GOV. DAVID R. FRANCIS,
President Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

public, and where, ere another twelve months, there shall be assembled in the great central city of this Louisiana Territory all the products of the farm, the forest, the factory and the mines; where the visible, tangible results of their labor and their faith

shall be presented to the world for inspection. It will be a demonstration of what freemen can do and of which all mankind, in every land, should be proud."

Governor Francis spoke as follows:

"What a wonderful century we are rounding out by this centennial celebration. What marvelous development and growth have characterized the 100 years during which this territory has existed, under the inspiring and broadening influences of self-government. One hundred and eighty years of barbarism elapsed between the discovery of the Mississippi and the first attempt at a settlement upon its banks. One hundred and seventy-six years drew out their weary length between the crossing of the Father of Waters by De Soto and the first settlement upon the spot where we now stand. Almost another one hundred years rolled around after the founding of New Orleans before that "deed of the pen" by which a mighty empire was transferred from France to the United States. During that cycle there was a half century of French rule, and also an almost equal period of Spanish domination. The transfer of jurisdiction, whose 100th anniversary we now commemorate, was the unexpected result of an effort to secure possession only of the Island of New Orleans. The time of that transfer was forty years after Laclède had landed upon the site where now stands the sister city of New Orleans, St. Louis. The significance and far-reaching results of Jefferson's purchase had been but inadequately appreciated until the steps taken for the celebration of its acquisition attracted the attention of all the people and of the world to its unparalleled progress in the century whose end is now reached. St. Louis gladly joins with New Orleans in the imposing ceremonies of this occasion, and will contribute what she can to the glorification of her elder sister, whose welfare she holds in the highest esteem.

The celebration here so auspiciously begun and so successfully launched, will be continued through a period of nearly twelve months. St. Louis is making persistent effort and comprehensive preparations to the end that the expectations of the world may not be disappointed, and entertains the hope that Louisiana and every section of the transmississippi country and of the Mississippi Valley as well, may cherish a proprietary interest in the fitting commemoration of an event fraught with so much significance, not only to the Government under which we live, but to the whole human race.

THE CENTURY JUST ENDED.

is incomparable in industrial advancement. Its achievements in science have only one parallel in all the ages that have gone before, and that was the invention of the printing press. Since the transfer of the jurisdiction of this sacred structure and the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes upon the island of New Orleans, steam has been applied to navigation and to transportation overland, with all of their untold and incalculable benefits. The magic

power of electricity has been harnessed and utilized, under sea as well as on land—and all of this accomplished by our own countrymen. While no single section of the Union can lay exclusive claim to these achievements, their beneficent results have aided immeasurably in the development of the territory whose acquisition we celebrate.

Occasions of this character incite reminiscences, but it is not inappropriate at this time to look forward, nor is it inopportune to forecast future developments. We live in the present; we cherish the past, but we plan for tomorrow. It would be idle to measure the achievements of the next century. Wonderful as have been the developments and resources of the Louisiana Purchase, who can say that those of the next five decades will not surpass those of the last ten in all that goes to make up the wealth and power of a people? The attention and interest of the Eastern sections of our country were never so intently fixed upon the West and South and their boundless resources as they have been since this celebration was planned. It is within the memory of many in this assemblage that railroad communication was established with the Pacific Coast, and it is within a very few years that our trade relations have assumed appreciable proportions with the Orient. The mingling of the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific through the canal soon to be constructed, will mark the beginning of a new epoch in the commerce of the world. The half a dozen great railway systems that now connect the Mississippi River with the Pacific Ocean may be duplicated, and doubtless will be during the life of the present generation. The mighty river that flows by your doors and ours, the demand for whose free navigation resulted in the Louisiana Purchase, can no longer be neglected. The protection of its banks is demanded, not only by their enormous products, but by the commerce of the great commonwealths whose shores it washes.

If the celebration upon which we have here entered has the effect of giving the country a large and just appreciation of the needs and merits of the West and South, two decades will not have passed ere New Orleans and St. Louis will be brought still closer together by water connection, whose channel will at all seasons carry a minimum depth of 20 feet. Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished.

This celebration, however, has

A BROADER SIGNIFICANCE

than its effect upon our own country, extensive and productive as it is. The participation in these ceremonies of the two European countries to which the Louisiana Territory formerly acknowledged allegiance, is gratifying in the highest degree, not only to those sections here represented, but to every State and Territory in the American Republic. The kind and helpful interest in the Louisiana Purchase Centennial that is being manifested by almost

every country in Europe and in Asia, and in North and Central and South America, is a compliment which we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance, and is an unmistakable evidence of the obliteration of unfriendly memories and of the growth of the fraternal sentiment.

The celebration upon which we have entered will prove a valuable peace congress. It will soften rivalries, remove antagonisms and diminish the circumference of the globe. It will bring into closer relation the people of diversified interests and different races, and result in enhancing their mutual esteem, which will be followed by increased commerce, eventually in mutual benefit.

You of New Orleans remember that when five years ago, on January 10, 1899, there assembled in St. Louis a convention of delegations from the States and Territories of the Louisiana Purchase, there was unanimity of sentiment that that centennial should be fittingly commemorated, and an enthusiastic determination that such a celebration should be in keeping with the great event. The decision of that Convention that the responsibility of the undertaking should mainly devolve upon the city of St. Louis was greatly the result of the magnanimous action of New Orleans, the one which had for so many years been its leading metropolis, and about which so many sacred memories cling.

It is idle to speculate as to what would have to-day been the population and wealth of this great city of the South if it and the country tributary to it had not gone through the baptism of fire from '61 to '65. It is a source of sincere felicitation entertained by St. Louis and by every hamlet throughout the land that you have survived the trials and sacrifices of that lamentable period and the times that followed it, and are to-day abreast of the foremost in all that goes to constitute a progressive and public-spirited community and an enterprising city. You deserve the congratulations of all right-thinking people for the broad lines upon which you have opened this celebration; you have risen to the full measure of its import, and realized its comprehension.

The prompt and liberal manner in which

LOUISIANA RESPONDED TO THE APPEAL

of St. Louis to participate in the universal exposition which will round out this celebration indicates an appreciation of its scope and out of the great labor it entailed. That response will not be forgotten. I bespeak for St. Louis a continuation of the encouraging aid you have extended up to this time. And as we feel a due share of the responsibility in these ceremonies, we trust you will never be unmindful of the duty you owe to the undertaking of your sister city.

In conclusion, I trust you will not consider it improper of me, on behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to which the Federal Government and nearly all of the States and Territories of the Union are contributing so generously, to join in the welcome New Orleans has so gracefully extended to the distin-

guished representatives of foreign countries who honor us with their presence, and to express the hope that St. Louis may, during the coming year, have the pleasure of entertaining those guests and many more from the countries whence they came, as well as an unnumbered host from all other countries. We ask them and you to favor us with your presence. Ample preparations are made for the accommodation of all. The universal exposition, of which these ceremonies are the exordium, will be an epitome of the material progress and the development of thought of the world. It will demonstrate what an intelligent, free people can accomplish in a hundred years. It will perform the service of a transformer by which the thought and energies can be directed into the line of the greatest utility and the greatest benefit to the human race."

The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," Chairman Zacharie announced that the speaking was over and that lunch would be served to the guests in the library of the Supreme Court in the Cabildo.

All the guests, members of the Governor's staff and other distinguished people crowded into the library. A lunch of cakes and champagne was served, the ladies of the Historical Society and the committee in charge attending to the wants of the guests. It was entirely informal.

CHIEF JUSTICE NICHOLLS

said that he was glad to speak to the assembled guests. The justices were in the habit of meeting there, but not in that way. He most cordially greeted all visitors, and he hoped that all would respond to the invitation of Governor Francis to meet at St. Louis, and that they would meet here again some time, but not a hundred years from now. He drank the health of all the gentlemen and ladies present.

Other justices were present at the lunch. The Governor and distinguished guests remained at the Cabildo until after the parade passed, and the Governor reviewed it from the stand in front of the building. All of the naval officers and distinguished foreigners were present, and Archbishop Chapelle graced the company.

THE FRENCH OPERA AT NIGHT.

The French Opera House was a scene of gayety and animation, but it was different from the event of the previous evening. Instead of a grand historical ball, with stately dames and beautiful young ladies in the costumes of the last century, and in place of the old-fashioned dances, the gavotte and minuet, there was presented an operatic performance in honor of the current celebration.

Every seat in the parquette, in boxes and baignoires and loges grillées was occupied, and when the hour drew nigh at which the performance was to begin, the theatre seemed like a garden in.

fairyland, so numerous and bright were the uniforms of the various naval and military guests.

The Reception Committee of the Louisiana Historical Society, Charles T. Soniat, Chairman, escorted the guests as they came in and seated them in the open boxes of the amphitheatre, of which thirty had been especially reserved for that purpose.

While the orchestra, directed by M. Lagye, was playing a march, the distinguished guests were placed as follows: In box No. 25, Captain Lemogne, of the French cruiser; Hon. Pierre Richard, French Consul, with Governor Heard and President Alcée Fortier; box No. 26, Admiral Wise and three American naval officers; box No. 24, Ex-Governor Francis, with Mayor Capdevielle and two State staff officers; box No. 22, Captain Bled, of the French cruiser, and three of his officers; box No. 20, Captain Merrill, commanding the United States Naval Station, and three United States naval officers; box No. 23, General Allen Jumel, General John Glynn, Jr., two staff officers; box No. 19, Colonel H. M. Adams, Captain C. S. Bromwell, Captain J. E. Bloom, U. S. A., and members of the City Council; box No. 16, Hon. F. T. Nicholls, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court; Judges Don A. Pardee and Charles Parlange, of the United States Circuit and District Courts; Judge A. B. Routhier, of Canada; box No. 12, Hon. J. Y. Sanders, Lieutenant Governor Albert Estopinal, General Adolph Meyer, Hon. R. C. Davey.

Five boxes were reserved for the members of Ex-Governor Francis' party, from St. Louis.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, occupied Mr. Walter D. Denegre's box with that gentleman and a few friends.

The performance was excellent in many respects. The artists were on their mettle because of the presence of the officers of the French warship cruiser, who reminded them of the mother country. Mme. Bressler-Gianoli as Carmen, M. Mikaelly as Don Jose, M. Montfort as Escamillo and Mme. Mikaelly-Duperret as Micaela sang with entrain and displayed their best talent. They reaped an abundant harvest of applause.

During the second and the fourth acts the corps du ballet danced, first a Spanish and next a French pas de danse, which were enthusiastically applauded.

At the conclusion of the last act, the fourth, a grand allegorical tableau was presented. First appeared an immense Spanish flag, taking up the whole front of the stage, and it was raised to a sufficient height to allow the audience to see the grouping of the tableau. In the center of the stage stood the orchestra of the American ship Hartford. To the right and to the left were grouped a number of marines from the American vessels. The band played a Spanish national air, and as the flag-curtain went up another slowly descended, revealing the colors of France. "La Marseillaise" was played. The whole audience rose and remained standing in compliment to the officers and men of the French cruiser.

Then the French flag uprose, and, behind it, the Stars and Stripes fluttered down to within seeing distance, and just back of the flag there appeared an allegorical group of France, Spain and the United States, each nation being represented by a handsome woman dressed in the costumes of the respective countries, and holding in her hand the flag of the nation she impersonated.

"La Marseillaise" was again played, and then "Hail Columbia" amidst uproarious applause. The tableau or grouping began slowly to ascend, thus completing the apotheosis of the three nations.



PART IV.

Ceremonies of Sunday, December 20, 1903—Solemn High Mass and Te Deum at the Cathedral— Repetition at the Cabildo of the Transfer of 1803.

HIGH MASS IN THE CATHEDRAL.

The Cathedral, in its decorations within and without, told the story of the century milestone that had been reached in the history of Louisiana as part and parcel of this great Republic. The entire facade presented a patriotic display of flags of all nations, hung in beautiful array from the great cathedral doorway clear across the street, on either side, to the Cabildo and old Spanish Courthouse. Just above the great arched central portal hung the flags of the three dominations which Louisiana successively knew and recognized—France, Spain and the United States. The latter ensign towered high over all, marking the glorious event around which the day's celebration revolved. Just above the main entrance there hung conspicuously a magnificent shield, with the significant inscription in Latin, "Mutantur Imperia, Ecclesia Durat," which being translated means, "Empires or governments change, but the Church endures."

All down the aisles hung the flags of the nations, culminating towards the sanctuary with the flags of France and Spain and the shields of these countries. Above the altars was draped the flag of the United States, and this patriotic drapery also hung gracefully about the archiepiscopal throne. Garlands of red, white and blue were suspended across the arched aisles, and at every column hung the flag of Louisiana, with its beautiful and appropriate emblem, the pelican feeding its young.

Thus arrayed, the Cathedral awaited the coming of the distinguished persons who had gathered in the city in honor of the day. Such a gathering had seldom before been seen within these dim gray walls. And when from the ancient presbytery nearby there issued the imposing cortege of priests and bishops and acolytes, bearing incense and golden cross and waxen tapers, and passed down the aisle to the brilliantly illuminated sanctuary, the scene seemed like a picture of the olden crusades dropped down into the lap of the twentieth century. The light, the coloring, the rich setting, the groups of priests and acolytes, in cassocks and berettas; bishops, in royal purple, with miters and gilded croziers; the Archbishop, in his flowing robes of silk; the Navy

and diplomatic corps, in full regalia, all made up a scene grand, imposing and memorable in its historic features.

Just before the sanctuary were the seats reserved for



ARCHBISHOP P. L. CHAPELLE,
Celebrant of the Centennial Mass.

the Governor and staff, the Diplomatic Corps, Judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of the visiting men-of-war. Presently Governor Heard entered with the French Ambassador, J. J. Jusserand, and Mayor Capdevielle, Señor J. Tuero y O'Don-

nell, Spanish Consul, and the French Consul, General Richard. They were followed by Captain Lemogne, commanding the French cruiser *Jurien de la Graviere*; Admiral Wise, of the *Minneapolis*, and Captain Marix, Judge Routhier, of the Exchequer Court of Canada; Sir E. Taschereau, of the Supreme Court of Canada; Ex-Governor D. R. Francis, of St. Louis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Captain Wilmer, of the *Topeka*; Adjutant General Jumel, General Cottraux, General George Booth, Colonel Maunsell, Colonel Perilliat, Colonel Harris, Colonel McLellan, Colonel Hayes, Colonel Hooper, Colonel Story, Colonel Generelly, Colonel Andrews, Colonel O. McLellan, Major Thompson, Major Fayssoux, Major Sinnott, Major Isaacson, Major Buddecke, Major Cobb, Colonel George Kausler, of the Governor's Staff; Hy. McCall, Collector of the Port; Baron von Meysenburg, German Consul; Mr. Charles F. Claiborne, grandson of the first American Governor of Louisiana; Commander Merrell, of the Naval Station; Commander J. Wallace Bostick, of the Naval Reserves; Mr. Walter Denegre, Collins Thompson, L. D. Dozier, James F. Coyle, Augustus B. Hart, Nicholas M. Bell, Theodore Hardee, Secretary to President Francis, of the Purchase Exposition; Judge Wilbur F. Boyle, J. J. Schotten, J. H. Frederichs, John Schroerf, John B. David, Jules Boeufvé, W. T. Haarstitch, Francis Hirshberg, Auguste Gehner, W. F. Nolker, August B. Henry, of the St. Louis Purchase Exposition; M. Damours, Vice-Consul of France; Bernado Diaz Albertini; Justice Francis T. Nicholls, Judge Charles Parlange, Justice Frank A. Monroe, Justice Jos. A. Bréaux, Judge W. B. Sommerville, Hon. William F. Mehle, President of the City Council; Hon. Samuel L. Gilmore, the staffs of the French cruisers and the American men-of-war and other invited guests. President Alcée Fortier, of the Louisiana Historical Society, and members of the various committees, members of the Society, ladies and gentlemen, occupied seats directly in front of the sanctuary.

As the majestic procession of Ambassador and Governor and men distinguished in civil life entered the edifice the Committee courteously parted ranks to receive them. The officials were followed by the brilliant procession of clergy. As it passed down the aisle the cross-bearers and acolytes led the way, followed by the long line of priests, and then by Right Rev. Abbott Paul Schauble, O.B.S., of St. Joseph's Monastery; Very Rev. J. M. Laval, of the Cathedral, attended by Revs. F. Anselm and Widmer, O.S.B.; Right Rev. G. A. Rouxel, Auxiliary Bishop of New Orleans, attended by Very Rev. Father Larkin; Right Rev. E. P. Allen, Bishop of Mobile, attended by Very Rev. P. M. Massardier and Very Rev. T. J. Weldon, C.M.; Right Rev. T. Heslin, Bishop of Natchez, attended by Very Rev. D. J. Spillard, C.S.C., and Very Rev. D. Spillard, C.S.C., deacons of honor.

There were present in the sanctuary Rev. Fathers Maesser,



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PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS IN THE ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL.
Sunday, December 20, 1903.

O. S. B.; Rev. C. McLeod, C.M.; Very Rev. Thomas J. Weldon, C.M.; Rev. J. M. T. Massardier; Very Rev. J. Guendling, C.S.S.R.; Very Rev. D. J. Spillard, C.S.C.; Rev. L. E. Green, S.J.; Rev. D. Kaillard, C. S. C.; Rev. F. H. Casgrain; Rev. J. F. Reynaud; Rev. E. J. Brennan, Chaplain of the United States Ship Hartford; Rev. J. J. Helinski, C.M.; Rev. Father Larkin, S.M.; Rev. E. P. Gueymard, S.M.; Rev. R. Powers, of St. Michael's Church; Rev. W. J. Gibbons, of Jefferson College; Rev. T. H. Boutell, S.J.; Rev. D. D. Hutchinson, S.J.; Rev. D. D. Hutchinson, S.J.; Rev. J. McKerverey, S.J.; Rev. J. M. Cronin, S.J.; Rev. M. J. Le Sage, C.M.; Rev. J. H. Stritch, S.J.; Rev. E. de la Moriniere, S.J.; Rev. L. M. Roth, of Kenner; Rev. D. P. Lawton, S.J.; Rev. William J. Vincent, of the Cathedral; Rev. Jeanmard, of the Cathedral. Most Rev. P. L. Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans and Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, and lately to the Philippine Islands, robed in full pontificals, was the last to enter the sanctuary.

THE ARCHBISHOP PONTIFICATED.

He was assisted by Very Rev. H. C. Maring, S. J., and Very Rev. M. S. Ryan, as Deacons of Honor; Very Rev. J. M. Laval, as Assistant Priest; Very Rev. P. Scotti was the Deacon of the Mass, and Rev. P. L. Castel, the Subdeacon; Rev. Father Le Sage, C.M., and Rev. J. M. Jeanmard, of the Cathedral, were the Masters of Ceremonies.

The minor offices at the mass were filled by students from the Diocesan Seminary and the acolytes corps was composed of the regular altar boys of the Cathedral. The following is the entire list:

Acolytes—Bookbearer, Mr. Lebert; Candle-barer, Mr. Ryan; Crosier-bearer, Mr. J. Rousseau; Miter-bearer, Mr. M. Giamona; Thurifer, Mr. Karl Kohnke; Candle-bearers, Masters Robert Aupiea and Emile Fenasci; Crucifer, Mr. Brindjonc; Robert Aupied, Emile Fenasci, Frank Fenasci, Christian Jacob, John Cresson, John Finney, Sydney Grisai, Charles Roudanez, Alfred Leefe, Jules Brana, Jacob Hauser, Karl Kohnke, Louis Perez, E. Fossier, F. Leefe.

The singing was of an order seldom, if ever before, heard in the Cathedral, famous as it is for its beautiful music. The regular Cathedral Choir was assisted by volunteers from the Jesuits' and other choirs, as well as by several members of the French Opera troupe. As the procession entered the Church the Choir burst into the grand strains of Hummel's "Hallelujah," the solos of which were beautifully sung by Miss Corinne Bailey. The "Kyrie" of the mass was from Cimarosa's "Military Mass," and was sung by the Cathedral Quartette. The "Credo" was from Gounod's "Mass of St. Cecilia," and the solos were by the Jesuits Church Quartette. At the "Sanctus" of Gounod, Mr. Gauthier, of the French Opera, sang the solos. At the "Agnus Dei," by Bizet, the soprano solo was sung by Mme. Packbiers, chanteuse

légère of the French Opera troupe, with harp accompaniment by Miss Helen Pitkin, and cello by Mr. Mona. A soulful cello solo was given by Mr. Auguste Baer, cellist of the French Opera troupe.

The sermon was preached by

REV. FATHER DE LA MORINIÈRE,

Himself a Louisianian and a child of the City of the Purchase, Father de la Morinière could enter into the theme as few could; his discourse showing the work of the Church in the upbuilding and christianizing of the children of the primeval forests, and as counsellors and helpers of the sturdy band of pioneers who dotted the land of the Purchase with the emblem of Christianity from the gulf to the Great Lakes, together with his prayer of thanksgiving, was one of the most stirring sermons ever heard in the old Cathedral. Father de la Morinière spoke as follows:

"It is singularly appropriate, and in striking and touching harmony with the traditions and early chronicles of Louisiana that the Catholic Church should claim a right royal share in this day's rejoicings, shed the halo of her sacred presence upon this gathering of noble men and noble women, and consecrate by the splendor of her ceremonies and the magnificence of her ritual our loyal endeavors to celebrate, as it deserves, the one hundredth anniversary of our transferred allegiance from the tricolor of France to the Stars and Stripes of the United States of America. For none but the wilfully blind or unaccountably ignorant can fail to catch glimpses of her authority, mark her activity and trace her influence on our coast already in the dawn of those centuries of colonization which preceded the consummation which we now commemorate.

"It was her Palladium raised in hope and confidence over the head of the daring explorer that made unflinching his resolve, unyielding his nerve, stout his heart, strong his arm and unwavering his step in his irksome march and perilous enterprise. It was her ministering care that smoothed his path and softened his hardships. It was her voice crying onward and forward that urged him on when faltering nature whispered halt and rest. It was the light of that divine faith which she flashed along his dismal way which scattered the shadows conjured up so often by despondency and despair. It was the lofty and supernatural aim that she held before his eager gaze that transformed his mission into an apostolate. It was her hands clasped in supplicating prayer that crowned his efforts seemingly unavailable and ultimate and unlooked-for success. It was her selfless devotion which oft shielded him from harm, and encompassed him by night and day, through flood and field, the trackless waste and stormy sea, like a mother's unspoken benediction. It was the welcomed consciousness that she would be at his side, within his reach, in the person of her minister ready to strengthen him if he grew faint, to cheer him if he drooped, to shrive him if he fell

and to open Heaven to him if he died, which gave to many a youth born and bred in luxury, basking in the sunshine of comfort and the smiles of fortune, the courage to leave home and native land, sever the strongest ties of blood and friendship, forego the laughter, of mirth and the gay revels of ancestral halls, in order to brave the baneful effects of unwholesome climes, plow the broad bosom of the ocean and, in frail bark canoes, the unfriendly surface of inland lakes; plod over the Indian trail through summer's blistering rays and winter's ice-laden blasts; in a word, to dare the deeds and achieve the feats which have rendered famous, in the bead-roll of the world's heroes, the names of not a few among the early

PIONEERS OF OUR CHERISHED LOUISIANA.

"But alas and alack! The jaundiced eye of prejudice has not failed to look askance at the motives which prompted the monarchies of Spain and France to spread the fold of their flag over portions of far-off lands and dispatch armed bands to tread the great arteries of our continent. A popular writer did not scruple to speak of the wild and predatory nature of those expeditions which added large possessions to the impoverished exchequers of the distant and greedy rulers, and of the heroic explorers themselves as an unbridled and unprincipled horde, delighting in roving incursions and extravagant exploits, and in whose eyes no gain was so glorious as the cavalcade of spoils and captives driven in triumph from a plundered province, while religion herself was branded as lending her aid to satisfy these ravaging propensities. We are asked to believe that it was the spirit of Spanish chivalry, which, bred up to daring adventure and heroic achievements, and ill-brooking the tranquil and regular pursuits of common life, panted for new fields of romantic emprise, that sent the Castilian cavalier to the caravel of the discoverer, and not this longing to do yeoman's service in the cause of God and the propagation of the faith. On the other hand, an unsuspected author has boldly declared that it would not be giving a fair view of the great object proposed by the Spanish sovereigns in their schemes of discovery to omit one which was paramount to all the rest. And what is that? The spreading of Christianity and the conversion and civilization of a simple people. This statement of Prescott, in a well known work, is substantiated by facts than which, as we are aware, nothing is more stubborn. In a letter indited as far back as 1521, Ponce de Leon, of Florida fame, informs his august patron and master that he returns to that island if it be God's will to settle it, 'that the name of Christ may be praised there and Your Majesty served with the fruit that land produces.' In no other vein is couched the King's patent to Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon in 1523, two years after: 'Our primal intent in the discovery of new lands is that the natives thereof be brought to the truth of our holy Catholic faith, become Christians and be saved; and this is the chief motive you

are to hold in this affair, and to this end it is proper that religious persons should accompany you." It is the chief condition of the King's grant to Hernando de Soto in 1538, "that he should carry and bear with him the religious and priests who shall be appointed by us for the instruction of the natives of that province in our holy Catholic faith."

"Small wonder, then, that side by side with that noble knight and true Christian whose mortal remains rest in peace within that oaken trunk scooped out by his companions, and by them sunk many fathoms deep in the bed of the Mississippi; small wonder that side by side with Hernando De Soto, on the unknown and hitherto unexplored soil of Louisiana, stands the minister of Christ and the annointed representative of the Church. The hood and the cowl and the robe of brown or gray mingle their sombre hue with the refulgent brightness that shoots and glances from the burnished armors and polished weapons of the sons of Spain. Through the long vistas of slender pines and stately oaks

THE CROSS IS HELD ALOFT

above the sweeping pageantry of iron heels and gilded spurs. The pennant of Castile is seen fluttering low before the emblem of salvation. A trumpet signal, and the plumed and crested warriors give willing knee to the adorable host of the eucharistic sacrifice offered by the officiating priest at an improvised altar, reared beneath the swaying boughs of that vast sylvan solitude.

"And if we pass the Spanish hidalgo to the French chevalier everywhere, the scene is the same. From the Gulf of Mexico to the lakes of Canada and the headwaters of the St. Lawrence, religion and chivalry, gowned priest and belted knight, marching hand in hand to the conquest, civilization and evangelization of new worlds. The merry ringing, for a whole day, of the Quebec, in 1675, the soulful chanting of the 'Te Deum' by the bishop, the clergy and entire population because the Jesuit Marquette had discovered the mouth of the giant river which fertilizes these shores, besides telling us how our European fathers deemed it their first duty to give thanks to the divine Arbiter of human destiny for whatever success attended their perilous efforts in the toils and hardships of exploration, voice in language more impressive and more grandly eloquent than human speech the most gifted can ever hope to command, the deep concern of the Catholic Church in every befalling of the nascent colony, and the close interweaving of their common interests. In tones no less, nay still more striking, is the same truth proclaimed by the exultant strains of that mighty chorus of praise to the Most High, which, on the night of January, 1682, leaped to the starlit sky from the throats of noble and plebeian, priest and soldier, shook the leafy walls of nature's temple, and startled the slumbering echoes of a Louisiana wilderness when Robert Cavelier de la Salle, in the name of the most puissant, most in-

vincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, King of France, unfurled the white banner to the breeze, and nailed to the column he had planted the royal escutcheon. You cannot summon in fancy the towering figure of Iberville, the fearless Commander of the Pelican; of Bienville, his distinguished and valorous brother, to whom our city of New Orleans owes its existence; of Sauvolle, the most accomplished of that noble trio of brothers, without resting your mind's eye upon the saintly figures of those priests of Jesus Christ, Montigny and Davion, and others of their cloth, who shared the varied fortunes of those matchless leaders, and furnished by their labors, in behalf of the untutored savage of the wilds, materials for the most thrilling narrative.

"I tell you this morning, with all the earnestness I may possess, that you might as well try to shear the sun of his beams, to strip the moon of her silver mantle, to pluck by the roots yon Rocky Mountains, to check the flow or drain the basin of the Mississippi River, as to sever the tie which binds the Catholic Church to Louisiana from the very moment when the settler's ax cleared her tangled forests, and the navigator's sail opened to the traffic of the world her countless water courses. I tell you that if we, whose infancy was cradled on her soil, whose youth was reared and nurtured in her schools, whose maturer years ripened in the day of her Statehood, amid the marvels of her development, if we should ever, may God forbid, forget the honor and the fidelity and the obedience we owe to the Catholic Church, the very stones of our streets, the very sands of our shores, the very blades of grass on our remaining prairies would find tongues to reproach us with our recreancy and ingratitude, while the bones of our fathers that molder in our cemeteries beneath the shadow of the cross, would rattle with indignation in their graves at the conduct of their traitor sons. Aye, traitors! For remember, Louisianians of the twentieth century, remember that the blood of your sires and the blood of the Catholic Church may be said to have mingled their ruddy streams when in the eighteenth century the French missionaries and their flock were by the slaughtering hands of the Natchez tribes made to fill a common grave.

"But, although the wise Governor of all things has hidden the future from the ken of our feeble understanding, and our clearest conceptions of what may happen are involved in doubt, yet, judging of things to come by their predecessors, it may not be rash to prophesy that the calamitous day will never be on record against us. For, from the gleanings of history, I seem to witness the glad and enthusiastic welcome given in 1699 to their first resident chaplain by the first French settlement in Louisiana at that little post built by Iberville at Biloxi. Uncontrollable emotion convulsed the frames of strong men and bathed with tears of joy and gratefulness the cheeks of frail women when they realized that there now was in their midst one who would soothe their sorrows, share their trials, a priest who would pardon their sins, baptize their children, join them in Christian

wedlock, anoint them in the last illness with the sacred oils, and whisper the blessings of the Church over their freshly dug graves.

"And when, in 1718, at the command of that peerless organizer, Bienville, whose searching glance had marked the glorious



THEODORE S. WILKINSON,

Who represented Gen. James Wilkinson, Sunday, December 20, 1903.

possibilities and foreseen the future greatness of our emporium, fifty gigantic sons of the forest were laid low to make room for the foundations of New Orleans, what is it that led to the projected city the dwellers of the Mississippi Valley? The facilities

for import and export, doubtless, which the plan afforded, but chiefly, I believe, the eager wish of their Catholic hearts to build their rough homesteads within the shadow of those sanctuaries which they knew must, at no distant period, dot that strip of promised land. They were not doomed to disappointment. The wooden crosses erected in the fields and public thoroughfares and roads soon yielded space for the construction of churches and chapels, and the year 1723 saw on the street named Chartres, after the ducal son of the French regent, and within stone's throw of the fronting 'Place d'Armes,' a wooden cross which, soon swept away by the breath of the hurricane, was replaced in 1725 by a more elaborate structure, from whose ashes the munificent bounty of that philanthropic prince, Don Andres Almonester y Roxas, made to spring, in 1793, that boast and pride of our city, that faithful depository of our traditions, that majestic witness of all the memorable events of our history, that venerable theatre of the most glowing scenes in our civil and religious annals,

THE ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL,

within whose storied walls we are now assembled, under the leadership of the most distinguished prelate who has ever graced its archiepiscopal throne, to invoke the divine blessing upon our Southland.

"But in 1725 the Cathedral bells, now 'nestling in their lofty steeples,' had not sung the paeans of victory to the Christian colonists. Through winds and floods, pestilence and famine, fire and countless calamitous visitations, the Church was striving to get a surer footing and plant her standard more firmly in the rising city of Bienville. She was busy recruiting her ranks from foreign seminaries to cope with the increasing needs of a growing population. She husbanded jealousy all her resources, multiplied her endeavors to reach by her ministrations the humblest of Christ's flock, and especially the waifs and strays of life that were wandering far from her protecting arms. The education of young girls was sorely neglected. The mother country was appealed to, and across the billowy main she reached out her helping hand to her imploring children. Conformably to a contract with the West India Company, eight valiant Ursuline Nuns, whose number was soon to increase to nineteen, landed at New Orleans on the 6th of August, 1727, to begin the work of education and charity which has been continued under five different national flags in its existence of more than a century and a half, and has trained in their academies those, accomplished daughters of the South, whose Christian graces are an honor to their country as well as to their skillful and devoted teachers. A rare sight and a welcomed one must that procession have been which escorted the daughters of St. Ursula to their newly-finished convent, on Ursuline Street, which is the oldest building in the city and the oldest conventual structure within the limits of our Republic.

"A Capuchin father, with two Jesuits as his assistants, bearing the blessed sacrament under a canopy; the veiled nuns, in choir mantles, following; the Governor and his staff immediately after. Then the citizens, preceding the military force of the colony, whose drums and instruments blended their sounds with the religious chants as they moved along. A rare and soul-lifting sight, that to which, however, I would not have called your attention were it not for the treasured lesson which it teaches: The profound and public homage paid by the civil power to the Church and her ministers and to the members of our Catholic sisterhood. Neither would I allude to the sons of St. Ignatius of Loyola, who, together with the sons of St. Francis, ministered to the spiritual wants of the infant city, were it not to say, with laudable pride, that their work in your midst to-day for the training of the young and the service of the altar is instinct, with the same unselfish, self-sacrificing and patriotic love for Louisiana as that which quickened the pulses and fired the souls of their pioneer brothers in 1762. At that period the tread of events was about to turn and affairs were fast speeding to a crisis. For reasons detailed by historians the mother-milk could no longer in sufficient draughts reach the lips of the nursling, and Louis XV was advised to give it into hands better able to prove it with the necessary nourishment. Under seeming cover of affection and friendship for his 'Cousin of Spain,' but in reality under pressure of circumstances, he ceded "to him and his successors all the country known under the name of Louisiana," and thus the much-enduring population, which has overcome so many perils under the flag of France, was coldly delivered over to the yoke of foreign masters.

"It is not hard to imagine the conflicting emotions aroused in the breasts of our forefathers by the unexpected news which reached New Orleans in 1764. They loved their French descent and dependency. They were proud of their language, and attached to their laws, manners, customs, habits and government. The treaty of Fontainebleau had been secret. Neither had their wishes been consulted nor their consent solicited, so they chafed under a sense of wrong sure to break out into reprisals at which, while we deplore them, we can in no way marvel. I glide over that touching incident in which on bended knees the aged and feeble Bienville, like a father suing for the life of his child, vainly pleaded with France not to strip herself by one stroke of the pen of those boundless possessions which she had acquired at the cost of so much heroic blood and so much treasure, and which extended in one proud, uninterrupted line from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to that of the Mississippi. I glide over that dark episode, the insurrection of 1768, which closed with the public execution of the chief abettors, to bid you view in spirit the scene enacted on this very square, when, amid the pealing of bells and the roaring of cannon from the Spanish fleet, and the discharge of guns by the land troops, and the waving of banners and the beating of drums, and the clanging of trumpets,

General O'Reilly took possession of this colony in the name of his Catholic Majesty, and the flag of France sank from the head of the mast where it waved, and was replaced by that of Spain. When on that day both Governors and their retinues were received by the clergy in this Cathedral, then the Church of St. Louis, where a solemn 'Te Deum' was sung, be pleased to observe that it was again the Church who poured oil over the troubled waters by pleading to the new administration the loyal submission of her children; a submission which ripened to ardent love and devotion during the thirty-three years in which the flag of Spain floated over our city and country.

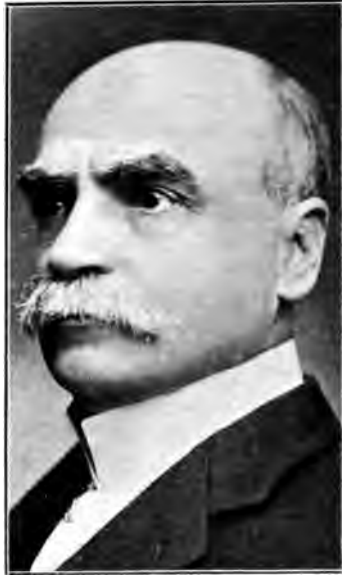
"But of those colonial days, whose memory shall only vanish from our midst when the last of those relics and monuments which breathe their spirit and speak of their quaint and romantic grandeur shall have been leveled with the dust by the unsparing hand of time; to those days the gratitude of our ancestors bade a tender, it not a wholly regretful, farewell when, in 1803, Louisiana found herself no longer a portion of the Spanish monarchy, nor yet of the French Republic, to which she was receded for a brief span, but part and parcel of the great American Republic.

"Mine is not the task on this Centennial Day to say how the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory is

NEXT TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

and the formation of the Constitution which made us a nation, the greatest event in American history; how, nearly doubling the area of the United States by adding territory equal to the combined area of Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy, for the sum of \$15,000,000, which the Titan Bonaparte deemed a fair price, it was the greatest real estate speculation which the world has ever seen; how it was the most noteworthy political move, averting probable fierce and long conflicts, waste of life, destruction of property and retardation of progress, I leave those facts to the statesman, the financier and the diplomat. Mine is not even the task to unfold the giant strides made in the course of a century by the intellectual civilization of which the bar, the medical profession, the literary and scientific circles, nay every class, every interest, every fireside, gives unquestionable tokens. I turn to thoughts more in accord with my theme. I trace the luminous finger of God in the progress of his church in Louisiana through these hundred years which divide us from the consummation of that great purchase. To you, Catholics, I say, look around you, and while you marvel at the contrast between now and then; while you marvel at the growth and development of your religion in the city of New Orleans, let your hearts brim over with gratefulness. Let your lips hymn forth a song of praise 'For the things which the right hand of the Almighty hath done in Sion.'

"Count your numbers and be glad that from a mere handful it has swollen to 375,000 in this Archdiocese. The roll of the



CHARLES T. SONIAT.
Who represented Daugerot, Sunday,
December 20, 1903.



J. S. ZACHARIE,
2d Vice-President, 1903, who re-
presented Wadsworth in cele-
bration, Sunday, De-
cember, 20, 1903.



CHARLES F. CLAIBORNE,
Who represented Commissioner W
C. C. Claiborne in celebration,
Sunday, December 20,
1903.

Catholic clergy which counted twenty-six in town and country, boasts of more than 220 faithful shepherds tending the flock of Jesus Christ in those 199 churches sprung from the soil under the magic wand of charity and zeal. Twenty-two thousand and four hundred and sixty-three is the number of young people under Catholic care. Five colleges and academies for boys and seventeen for young ladies, train your sons and daughters in the higher grades of study. Orphan asylums and hospitals and homes for the aged poor shelter the weak and the sick and the destitute. A hundred years! And how the little grain of mustard seed has sprouted up and branched forth into the sheltering, widespreading tree! A hundred years! If from their seats on high, Heaven's dwellers are, as we believe, permitted a view of human concerns, the sight of those devout worshippers, men women and children, who throng our altar rails on Sundays and festivals, must fill the blessed soul of the Bishop Penalver with far more different feelings than those which prompted these words to Bishop Carroll: 'Not more than a quarter of the population of the town ever hear mass. A hundred years and the Catholic Church, that great creation of God's power, stands in this land in the pride of place. She energized through ten thousand instruments of power and influence. She wears her honors thick upon her venerable brows, enthroned among us in a See which, in this Republic, is second only to that of Baltimore.'

"And here, a vision of ten mitred heads passes before me. Their glance sweeps in gladness through this vast assemblage. Representatives of France and Spain, and of America, Penalver, Dubourg, Rosati, Neckere, Blanc, Odin, Perché, Leray, Janssens, welcome you to this Cathedral, from whose bell-towers rang out the first joyous peals that, on the twentieth day of December, 1803, welcomed the American flag waving within sight of its portals in its fronting square. Catholics of New Orleans, your departed Fathers in God salute you, while with uplifted finger they point in pride to their pontific successor, and bid you mingle your voices in a concert of praise to our Lord Jesus Christ who has vouchsafed to bestow a priceless gift upon the Church of New Orleans in the person of his Excellency Most Reverend Archbishop Chapelle. Your Excellency, your learning and prudence, equalled only by your piety and zeal, have achieved a success foreseen by our lamented Holy Father, Leo XIII, when he chose you, among all your empurpled peers, for one of the most difficult missions in the records of ecclesiastical diplomacy. The fame which your Excellency has won on these foreign fields of apostolic delegation, besides shedding on the history of this archdiocese a lustre which will forever emblazon its pages, it is to your devoted children an earnest that in your saintly and skilful hands the banner of Christ is marching to fresh victories and fresh conquests in the opening days of this new century of the Louisiana Purchase. Yet while giving thanks, we can not wholly forget that the sun of our prosperity was not unclouded by the shadows of disaster.

The Ruler of the Universe, who in the language of the Psalmist 'Exalteth the nations,' is sometimes pleased, for reasons known only to His inscrutable providence, to test them in crucible trials. Louisiana proved no exception to that rule. The rods of affliction which threatened to scourge the shoulders of our forefathers, were stayed in their fall by the appointed arm of that great soldier, Jackson, who on the memorable twenty-third day of January, 1815, crowned in this very temple with a laurel wreath from the hands of Abbe Dubourg, offered public homage to the God of armies for the victory which had perched upon his standard, and had freed New Orleans from British invasion. But there was no appointed arm to drive back the rushing tide of that other war which raged and roared during four long years of alternate joys and griefs, hopes and fears, reverses and successes, exultation and despair; during four long years which like a deep red trail of our best Southern blood, stretched from Sumter to Appomattox. Yet:

O Gracious God! not gainless is the loss!

A glorious sunbeam gilds thy sternest frown.

"For the curtain has fallen long ago on those mournful scenes of carnage, and thy hand has beautified and comforted and healed, until there is nothing left of those calamitous days but graves, and garlands, and monuments, and veterans, and precious memories. And we still give thanks. For we have been built into a sturdier race by the example, and the memory of those of our fathers and brothers who were the bravest men that ever girt sword or shouldered musket; the most knightly warriors that cannon-signal or trumpet-flourish ever summoned to bloody fields; men whose spirits never faltered, whose hearts never quailed, whose courage never wavered; whose resolve never failed through four bitter years of recurring failure; and whose self-sacrifice, self-denial and indomitable ardor have no parallel in the annals of any nation.

"We still give thanks, for in brotherly love, we now clasp each other's hands above the dark chasm of an unfortunate past. We owe legal allegiance to a united country. The same flag sweeps in mighty over our heads, and we do common homage to its folds which commands respect for the American name on sea and land.

"In a moment, the voices of Pontiff, priests and people will rise to the throne of grace in humble acknowledgment of favors received, and in fervent pleading for new blessings. When the strains of that solemn "Te Deum" shall have died along the vaults of this Cathedral, on the very spot where it floated high for the first time, one hundred years ago, you will

AGAIN RAISE THAT FLAG.

Let its voice be heard. Let it be heard beyond the limits of this city, beyond the limits of this territory. Let it be wafted to where the nation sits in council to tell this one, indivisible, im-

perishable Republic that among all the stars that gem its diadem of States, none shines more brightly, none more steadily, none more faithfully, none more loyally than that of Louisiana, purchased by Thomas Jefferson from Napoleon Bonaparte, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and three."

Archbishop Chapelle continued the mass, and, after the communion, turning, addressed the people, speaking briefly, but impressively and eloquently the deep sentiments that filled his heart.

THE ARCHBISHOP SAID,

in substance:

"After offering the holy sacrifice of the mass of thanksgiving, I may be permitted, dear brethren, to say, a few words before intoning the 'Te Deum' of this joyful anniversary of the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase. A native of France, I love my country of birth as much as any Frenchman can do. As an American citizen for the last forty years, I love America no less. As Archbishop of New Orleans, it is a source of exultation for me to welcome to-day this distinguished gathering of the people of the country of the Purchase, representatives of the nations directly concerned in it, and to offer the solemn sacrifice in thanksgiving for the consummation of that glorious event.

"Time, my dear brethren, is the book of life, upon the pages of which the world writes its record. Nations come and go; generations after generations turn the pages upon which without reserve the world's history is chronicled. In the holy dispensations of the Providence that guides and directs all some periods stand out more conspicuously than others as marked eras, wherein there may be cause for uncommon jubilation. It is for this reason that from the beginning of history the recurrence of the anniversary of that which has been most sacred in civil or religious life, most important in the thoughts and labors and actions of men, have been connected with jubilees and centennials. And so it is that in this blessed consummation of the Louisiana Purchase by the United States we are here to commemorate the past and consecrate anew to God all that this great act meant, not only for the people of New Orleans, but for the entire land of the Purchase and of the Union.

"It was in the wonderful designs of Providence that the discovery and settlement of this country by France and subsequently its transfer to the authority of Spain should have been; it was also in the designs of Providence that the Province of Louisiana, extending from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, should have passed under the strong jurisdiction of the United States. As the illustrious and most distinguished representative of France said yesterday, 'It is enough glory for me as Ambassador of France at this celebration to know that France sowed the seed in Louisiana which has fructified even unto to-day in this ancient province. Having sown the seed and sown well, I sincerely believe that it was in the designs of Divine Providence for this coun-

try to pass from the hands of her venerable mother into the care of the Union of American States."

"Yes," said the Archbishop, "France has sown well. The United States, in consummating the purchase, did well. Under



GOV. WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

1803.

the benediction of Providence, that creative power which gives to seeds the power to fructify and increase, America has reaped for the people of the province a most bountiful harvest. It is for this, it seems to me, that we have

CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE TO-DAY;

this that gives the main significance to these solemn ceremonies, whereby we offer thanks to God for the innumerable and most precious blessings that have come to us from this great harvest



GOV. W. W. HEARD.

1903.

of the purchase. We thank God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty which were secured, not only to the generations which have lived and died since the purchase, but which were secured for us, and I hope, for innumerable generations to come.

Civil and religious freedom I count as first and foremost among blessings. These are ours by right of our laws, and without the recognition of this priceless heritage our laws would have no meaning for us. Oh, dear friends, these are the truest and most precious blessings that we enjoy! This is the inheritance we secured when we came under the Constitution of this land, over which waves the broad folds of the Stars and Stripes. We thank God that we were sent forth on this mission to bring respect for law and order and human life; to establish institutions of education and training, in which the principles of law and order and justice must be the guide, and the uplifting and up-building of the heart, and soul must be taught as the teachings based on the eternal principles of the Gospel of Christ.

"We thank God that the people who came before us in this land bore these thoughts in their hearts and illustrated them in their lives.

"We thank God because our people bear in their hearts the memory of all that has been accomplished in a hundred years for the well-being of mankind; we thank God that the present generation seek the uplifting and betterment of men, and labor for justice, law and order, and that, while seeking temporal blessings, they do not forget the things that pertain to God and his service.

"We pray for the whole people of these United States, and thank God for that which we do not foresee, but which in his wisdom, he may deem best to send up; and for the labor that may come in new fields.

"And now, dear brethren, let me tell you that you have done well to come to God's Church on this occasion to ask his blessing upon yourselves and country and to thank him for all that he has done for you. You have done well, for what does not pass away is that which lies upon the fixed altar of the true and eternal principles of justice, law and order, and belief in a bountiful and merciful Providence."

Archbishop Chapelle then gave

THE PAPAL BENEDICTION,

and the impressive ceremonies came to a close. As the imposing cortege filed out of the church, the choir rendered, with magnificent effect, the grand recessional chorus from Gounod's "Redemption."

AT THE CABILDO.

History relates that when Louisiana was transferred from France to Spain, there was inclement weather, but that when the day dawned that witnessed the cession from France to the United States the sky was clear, the atmosphere balmy, and that, at noon, when the transfer was consummated, the heavens were resplendent with glorious effulgence of the sun.

The same faultless sky spread and arched its harmonious contour over the Crescent City, when the silvery chimes of the

Cathedral called to worship in the early part of the forenoon. The bells sounded the glad jubilee of the First Centennial of Louisiana as one of the jewels in the tiara of Columbia, and invited the people of the Crescent City to join in a grand religious act, and to listen to the "Te Deum," rising up to the very throne of the All-Father in thanksgiving for his having been instrumental in his wise providence in guiding the hearts and minds of men so as to have Louisiana added to the galaxy of States over which the broad pinions of the American eagle spread, giving shelter to the oppressed of the world.

At the conclusion of the High Mass, the Historical Society and its guests went to the Cabildo and took part in an interesting repetition of the scenes which had attended the transfer of Louisiana exactly one hundred years ago. The ceremonies took place in the courtroom of the justices of the State Supreme Court, the august tribunal sitting in the Cabildo, which was originally the meeting place of the Cabildo or Municipal Chapter of Spanish origin, created by O'Reilley, and whose designation has passed to the building now known under that name. It was in the Cabildo that the transfer of the colony from France to the United States was effected on the 20th of December, 1803.

It was that transfer which the Historical Society

REPEATED IN ALL ITS DETAILS.

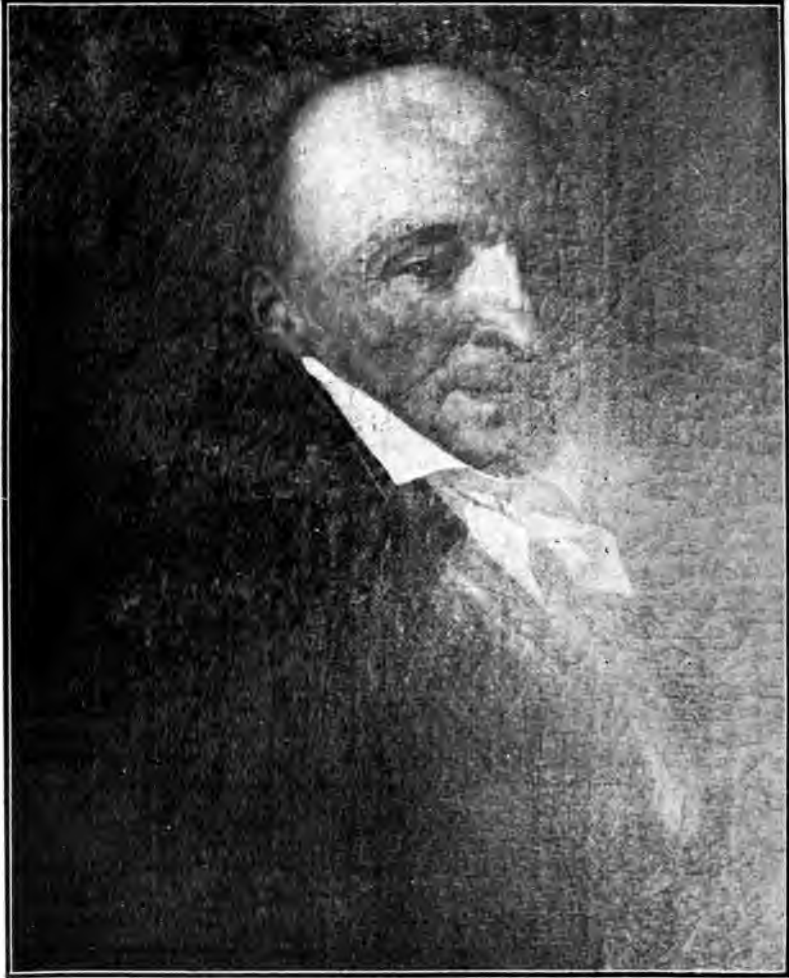
The proceedings were of the highest interest, and most brilliant in their unfolding, because of the participation of so many distinguished men, representing the three governments that had in turn possessed the colony of Louisiana; and the presence of several guests from other States.

All of the acts and doings of that hundred-year-old date having been reaccomplished, the story was continued by adjournment to the street, while the Mayor, the Governor, and the representatives of Governor Claiborne stood on the central balcony of the Cabildo, on the very spot where a century ago the first American Governor of Louisiana and the first Mayor of New Orleans had stood to address the people. Short speeches were made by the Governor and by the Mayor, and after the Mayor had read the first proclamation issued by Governor Claiborne there arose a mighty shout, caused by the exultant people greeting the ascent on the flagstaff in Jackson Square of the American colors. Little Miss Amenaide Soniat du Fossat, a descendant of the Chevalier Guy Soniat du Fossat, pulled the rope that sent up the glorious flag to the apex of the pole.

A salute was fired on the Levee by a squad of the Louisiana Field Artillery, which salute was answered by the guns of the men-of-war in port.

The spot upon which the flag was hoisted is most interestingly historical. It was laid out as a parade ground for the troops when Bienville founded New Orleans, in 1718. From the staff in the center of the Place d'Armes there have fluttered in suc-

cessive epochs the colors of France, of Spain, and of the United States. The American colors have been proudly waving for 100 years, and for long long years will it still float over the sacredly historical spot. It was



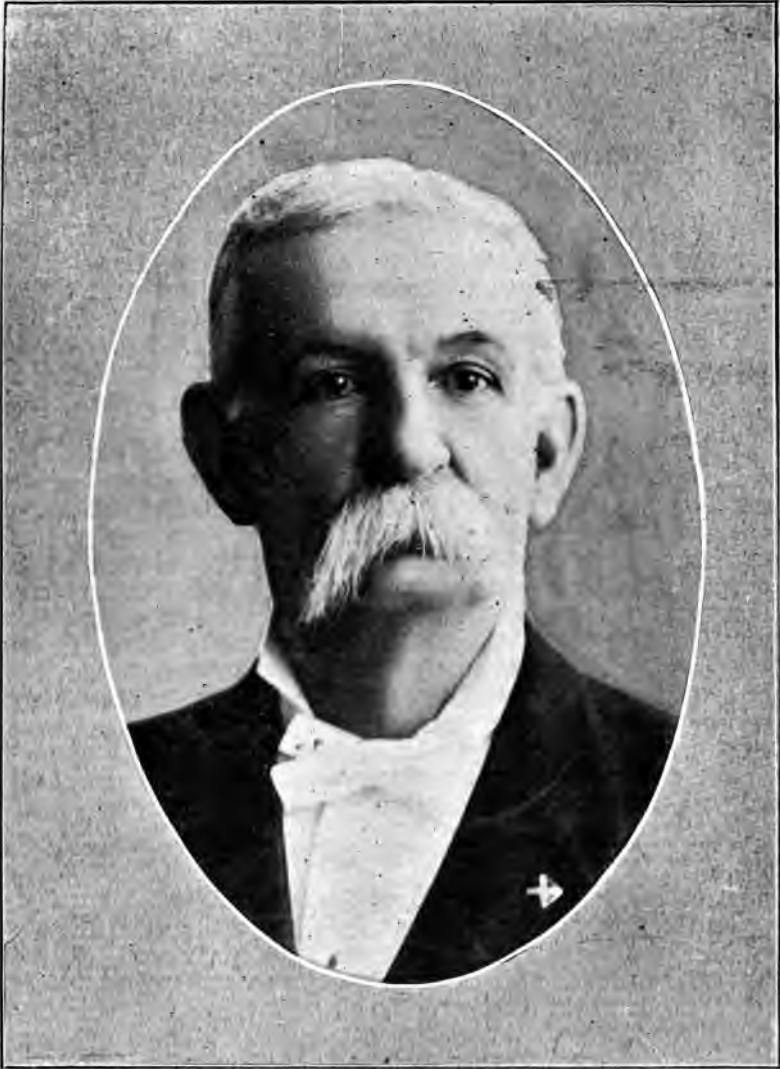
MAYOR ETIENNE DE BORÉ, 1803.

From an Old Painting in the Historical Museum.

IN THE PLACE D'ARMES

that O'Reilly received the keys of the city and took possession in the name of the King of Spain. It was there that the first declaration of American independence was made by a band of *undaunted patriots*, who spurned alien rule and elected to die rather

than forswear allegiance to their mother country. It was in that same Place d'Armes that Don Bernardo de Galvez made his famous appeal to the citizens, telling them that he would not accept the



MAYOR PAUL CAPDEVIELLE,
1903.

office of Governor unless they freely consented to be ruled by him. And now the old Place d'Armes is called Jackson Square, and in its center there stands the magnificent equestrian statue of Jackson, the hero of Chalmette.

And with the reverberations of the guns of the visiting war-ships, the last phase in the service of ceremonies by the Louisiana Historical Society was consummated and the joyful people of New Orleans, satisfied with the splendid commemoration, will cheerfully leave to succeeding generations the pious duty of imitating the example of the present generation in fitly celebrating the centenaries of the transfer of Louisiana.

THE CEREMONIES IN DETAIL.

THE TERRITORY TRANSFERRED BY THE DESCENDANTS OF THE ACTORS OF A CENTURY AGO.

The ceremonies which marked the close of the official programme of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the transfer of the Territory of Louisiana from France to the United States took place between 12:20 and 1:35 o'clock in the Cabildo, part of the time in the Supreme Court room and part of the time on the balcony, where a hundred years ago the last scene in the drama which ended in the turning over to the United States of the vast territory, was enacted.

The ceremonies at the Cabildo followed those in the Cathedral, when the solemn Mass was celebrated in memory of the great event. Long before the crowd in the Cathedral had surged out and gathered about the historic Jackson Square, every precaution to carry out the ceremonies in imitation of those of the original transfer was complete. Squads of policemen guarded the entrance below, and no one was permitted to enter unless provided with one of the official admission cards. So small was the Supreme Court room that fears were expressed that even many of those who were thus provided would not be able to hear and see, but these fears were groundless, for all who had cards were either given seats or were allowed to stand in the room.

The ceremonies were an exact reproduction of those of the original transfer, and were taken part in some instances by

DESCENDANTS OF THE MEN WHO FIGURED

most prominently in the event of the last century.

On the platform the seats had been assigned so that the dignitaries of the occasion were made most prominent. As the Governor marched in with his party he was assigned to the seat in the center of the platform. To his right sat Ambassador Jussérand, the representative of France; Admiral Wise, representing the United States; Captain Lemogne, of the *Jurien de la Gravière*. To the left sat Señor O'Donnell, representing the Spanish Government; Mayor Paul Capdevielle, and Consul General Richard, of France. On the second row of seats sat Judge Charles Parlange, of the United States District Court; Justices Breaux, Monroe and Land, of the State Supreme Court, in their robes of office. On the last row, from left to right, sat President David R. Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; General

Adolph Meyer, Captain John P. Merrell, Lieutenant South, Lieutenant Sypher, Lieutenant Gelm, and Commander T. A. Wilner.

Shortly after the ceremonies began Archbishop Chapelle, accompanied by Bishops Allen, of Mobile, and Heslin, of Natchez, entered, and were given seats on the platform.

Just in front of the platform were arranged three seats, the center one of which was occupied by Prof. Alcée Fortier, who, during the celebration, impersonated Laussat. To his right sat Charles F. Claiborne, who took the part of Governor W. C. Claiborne, his grandfather. To the left sat Theodore Wilkinson, great-grandson of General James Wilkinson. To Mr. Claiborne's right stood Mr. Charles T. Soniat, who took the part of Daugerot, Secretary of Laussat, and to the left of Mr. Wilkinson stood the Hon. James S. Zacharie, who represented D. Wadsworth, Secretary of the American Commission.

In the front row of seats arranged before the platform were seated the members of the St. Louis party and the members of Governor Heard's staff. The seats behind were occupied by the invited guests, and all over the room there stood many who were unable to find seats.

At twenty minutes after 12 o'clock Governor Heard called the guests to order, saying:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—In return for the efforts of the members of the Historical Society, who have labored so earnestly and faithfully for the success of this celebration, I desire, as a slight token of appreciation, and as a mark of esteem for the scholarly President of the Society, to ask that gentleman to preside and conduct the exercises of the day. Prof. Alcée Fortier will take the chair."

In accepting the honor conferred upon him, President Fortier said:

"Your Excellencies and Your Graces, Ladies and Gentlemen—In the name of the Louisiana Historical Society, which has prepared this celebration, I wish to thank our worthy Governor and you for this mark of appreciation for what we have tried to do.

"We are going to try to reproduce the historic event which took place exactly 100 years ago. You already saw some parts reproduced when you saw entering this hall the American Commissioners, Claiborne and Wilkinson. We are very fortunate in having to take the parts of these distinguished men their distinguished descendants. Mr. Charles F. Claiborne will take the part of his distinguished grandfather, and our friend to the left, Hon. Theodore S. Wilkinson, who served us so fittingly in Congress, will take the part of his illustrious ancestor.

"Unfortunately, Laussat has left no descendant in Louisiana, but I have been requested to take his place as the representative of the French Government. I assure you that I do not feel equal to the occasion, but as this is only

A DREAM OF GLORY AND PATRIOTISM,

I will try for one minute to imagine that I, an humble professor in an American university, am the representative of that great and glorious country.

"We have here, in order to continue the historical incidents, the Secretaries of the Commissioners. Mr. Charles T. Soniat will take the part of Daugerot, and Mr. James S. Zacharie will take the part of Wadsworth, Secretary to Claiborne and Wilkinson.

"Now you have the actors in this scene which we are merely trying to represent, for none of us, I think, can pretend to be as celebrated as the men whose names will ever remain in history, Claiborne, Wilkinson and Laussat."

Prof. Fortier then requested Mr. Zacharie, in his role of Wadsworth, to read the commission of President Jefferson to Commissioners Claiborne and Wilkinson, and Mr. Zacharie, responding, read as follows:

"Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, to whom these presents letters shall come, greeting:

"Know, That having faith and special confidence in the patriotism and the capacity of W. C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson, I have appointed them Commissioners and agents of the United States, with full power and authority, together and separately, to take possession and occupy the territory ceded by France to the United States by the treaty concluded at Paris on April 30 last, and, to this effect, to proceed to the said territory, and there to execute all and such acts and things relative which may be necessary to fulfill their commission conformable to the said treaty, and to the laws of the United States.

"In testimony whereof I have sent these letters patents, and I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Given by my own hand at the city of Washington, the 31st day of October, 1803, of our Lord, and the twenty-eighth year of the independence of the United States of America.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"By the President.

"JAMES MADISON."

Introducing Mr. Soniat, Prof. Fortier said that he would read the powers of Laussat to receive Louisiana from Spain, as delegated by First Consul Bonaparte. Mr. Soniat stated that he would read from a volume published in 1808, containing a description of the

CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE TRANSFER

of the territory. He read as follows:

"Bonaparte, premier consul, au nom du peuple Français, ayant pour but d'opérer la prise de possession de la Louisiane, cédée à la République Française par S. M. C., en vertu du traité conclu à St. Ildephonse, le 9 Vendémiaire, an IX, a été confirmé par celui d'Aranjuez de Ventose suivant; ayant de plus, pris connais-

sance de l'ordre par lequel sa Majesté Catholique charge le Gouverneur Actuel de la Louisiane de remettre cette colonie aux agents Français envoyés pour la recevoir, nomme le Citoyen P. C. Laussat, Commissaire du Gouvernement Français, lui donne plein et absolu pouvoir, commission et mandement spécial pour recevoir, au nom de la République Française, des mains des greffiers et autres agents préposés à cet effet par sa Majesté Catholique, la colonie ou province de la Louisiane; pour prendre toutes les mesures relatives à l'évacuation de ce pays par les troupes Espagnoles, et pour passer tous les actes auxquels peuvent donner lieu ladite évacuation. En foi de quoi sont donnés les présentes, signées, contresignées et munies du sceau de la République.

"A St. Cloud, le 17 Prairial, an XI, de la République Française (6 Juin, 1803). Signé Bonaparte, par le premier consul, le Secrétaire d'Etat. Signé H. B. Maret, le Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, Signé Décrés."

At the request of Prof. Fortier, Mr. Zacharie, in the role of Wadsworth, then read five sections of the treaty of cession, after which Mr. Soniat, as Daugerot, read the same in French.

The treaty having been ratified, Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, appointed Colonial Prefect Laussat to deliver possession of Louisiana to the United States, and President Thomas Jefferson appointed Governor William Charles Cole Claiborne and Brigadier General James Wilkinson to receive possession of Louisiana.

At 12 o'clock, on Dec. 20 1803, the Commissioners of the United States appeared at Hotel de Ville, known as the Cabildo, on the Place d'Armes, in the city of New Orleans, and were received in the Sala Capitular by the Commissioners of France. The powers of the Commissioners were read and the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, with the keys of the city was then formally made by the Commissioners of the Republic of France, and the

PROCES VERBAL OF THE DELIVERY OF LOUISIANA WAS SIGNED.

Mr. C. T. Soniat, still as Daugerot, then read the powers delegated to him by the First Consul to turn the colony of Louisiana over to the United States, as follows:

"Bonaparte, premier consul, au nom du peuple Français, voulant assurer l'exécution du traité et des deux convention conclues signés le dix Floreal, an XI, entre la République Française et les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, par le Citoyen F. B. Marbois, Ministre du Trésor Public, et MM. R. R. Livingston et J. Monroe, Ministres Plénipotentiaires des Etats-Unis, tous trois munis de leurs pleins pouvoirs, autorise le Citoyen P. C. Laussat à échanger et recevoir les ratifications dudit traité et des deux conventions qui y sont jointes, et l'investit à cet effet, des pouvoirs nécessaires. Et comme l'objet dudit traité est de faire passer aux Etats-Unis la souveraineté et la propriété de la Colonie ou Province de la

Louisiane, sous les mêmes clauses et conditions qu'elles avaient été cédées par l'Espagne à la France, en vertu de traité conclu à St. Ildephonse, le neuf Vendémiaire, an neuf, entre ces deux puissances, le premier consul, au nom du peuple Français, donne au Citoyen Laussat, Préfet Colonial, plein et absolu pouvoir, commission et mandement du traité et des conventions du dix Floréal, an onze, et remettre, au nom de la République Française, en qualité de commissaire de son Gouvernement, aux Commissaires ou agents des Etats-Unis, dûment autorisés à cet effet, les pays, contrées et dépendances de la Louisiane, conformément aux articles premier, deux, quatre et cinq dudit traité, lorsque lui même aura reçu ladite Colonie des officiers de S. M. C., en vertu des pouvoirs spéciaux qui lui sont remis pour cet objet.

"En foi de quoi sont donnés les présents, signés, contresignés et munis du sceau de la République.

"A St. Cloud, le 17 Prairial, an onze de la République Française (Dix Juin, 1803).

"Signé

BONAPARTE,

"Par le Premier Consul, le Secrétaire d'Etat.

"H. B. MARET,

"Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies."

Prof. Fortier then, as Laussat, delivered possession of Louisiana to the Commissioners in these words:

"I hereby declare that this moment I put the Commissioners of the United States in possession of the land, countries and dependencies of Louisiana, in conformity with Articles I, II, IV and V of the treaty, and of two conventions of the 10 Floreal, year XI (30 April last,) in accordance with the object of this treaty, that the sovereignty and proprietorship of Louisiana passes to the United States, with all clauses and conditions with which they were ceded by Spain to France, by virtue of the treaty concluded at San Ildephonso the 9th vendemiaire, year X (1st of October, 1800), which afterwards was executed by the effective re-entering of the French Republic in possession of this colony." Presenting the keys of New Orleans to Mr. Claiborne, the impersonator of his grandfather, Prof. Fortier said:

"By virtue of the powers with which I am vested and of the commissions of which I am charged by the First Consul, all citizens and inhabitants of Louisiana who wish to remain under the domination of the United States are released from this moment of the oath of fidelity to the French Republic."

Mr. Claiborne then took the chair, presiding, since, by the cession, the territory was henceforth the territory of the United States. Mr. Claiborne then read the address which Governor Claiborne delivered when he took possession of the territory for the United States 100 years ago.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM CHARLES COLE CLAIBORNE.

"Fellow Citizens of Louisiana: On the great and interesting *event now finally consummated*—an event so advantageous to

yourselves, and so glorious to united America—I cannot forbear offering you my warmest congratulations. The wise policy of the Consul of France has, by the cession of Louisiana to the



Photo by P. Ernest Carriere.

ADDRESSES FROM THE CENTRAL BALCONY OF THE CABILDO,
Sunday, December 20, 1903.

United States, secured to you a connection beyond the reach of change, and to your posterity the sure inheritance of freedom. The American people receive you as brothers, and will hasten to

extend to you a participation in those inestimable rights which have formed the basis of their own unexampled prosperity. Under the auspices of the American Government, you may confidently rely upon the security of your liberty, your property, and the religion of your choice. You may, with equal certainty, rest assured that your commerce will be promoted, and your agriculture cherished; in a word, that your true interests will be among the primary objects of our National Legislature. In return for these benefits, the United States will be amply remunerated, if your growing attachment to the Constitution of our country, and your veneration for the principles on which it is founded, be duly proportioned to the blessings which they will confer. Among your first duties, therefore, you should cultivate with assiduity among yourselves the advancement of political information; you should guide the rising generation in the paths of republican economy and virtue; you should encourage literature; for without the advantages of education, your descendants will be unable to appreciate the intrinsic worth of the Government transmitted to them.

"As for myself, fellow citizens, accept a sincere assurance that during my continuance in the situation in which the President of the United States has been pleased to place me, every exertion will be made on my part to foster your internal welfare; for it is only by such means that I can secure to myself the approbation of those great and just men who preside in the councils of our nation."

Prof. Fortier then called on Mr. Zacharie, who represented Wadsworth, to read the proces verbal of the delivery of Louisiana.

Prof. Fortier stated that when the original transfer was made and after the proces verbal had been read, Governor Claiborne and Laussat, accompanied by Mayor Boré, went to the front balcony of the Cabildo and addressed the newly-acquired citizens of the United States. In imitation of this event Prof. Fortier suggested that the crowd assemble below and hear the addresses of Governor Heard and Mayor Capdevielle.

All except a few of the guests then left the room and went below, the official party going into the Justices' room and remaining there during the ceremonies. Governor Heard, Mayor Capdevielle, Prof. Fortier, Mr. Claiborne, Mr. Wilkinson and Archbishop Chapelle went out on the balcony, while in a prominent place Ambassador Jusserand, Admiral Wise and Consul Tuero y O'Donnell stood to hear the speeches.

GOVERNOR HEARD.

the first speaker, said:

"Fellow-citizens: Standing to-day before this venerable building, a silent witness of the great transactions that took place on *this spot one hundred years ago*, we cannot but recall with pro-

found gratitude to God and with great patriotic pride that the vast Province of Louisiana was acquired by the skill of American diplomacy, and the great foresight of President Jefferson without the sacrifice of a human life, of the loss of a drop of blood.

"It affords me much pleasure, as Governor of the State of Louisiana, to welcome on this Centennial anniversary the worthy representatives of those nations that formerly governed Louisiana with such sagacity that remembrance of their rule of civilization has left an indelible imprint on the history of our beloved State.

"And to-day, fellow-citizens, we join together on this spot, hallowed by so many historical events, and thank these representatives for their presence on this Centennial anniversary, and ask them to

CONVEY TO THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS

our high appreciation and sincere thanks for the courtesy of sending them here, and assure their people that the citizens of the United States, and especially those of Louisiana, of their high esteem, love and fraternal sentiments.

"The acquisition of Louisiana, my fellow-citizens, was the greatest and most peaceful accession of territory ever made by the United States or any other nation. No lives paid in blood for the land, and only the relinquishment of sovereignty was tinged with regret. 'Let the Louisianians know,' exclaimed Napoleon Bonaparte, as he signed the Treaty of 1803, 'that we separate ourselves from them with regret; that we stipulate everything in their favor that they can desire, and let them hereafter, happy in their independence, recollect that they have been Frenchmen, and that France in ceding them has secured for them advantages which they could not have obtained from a European power, however paternal in might have been. Let them retain for us sentiments of affection; and may their common origin, descent, language and customs perpetuate their friendship.'

"To-day we come to celebrate the Centennial event, and our thoughts revert to the days of French and Spanish domination in this fair Louisiana of old, and how peaceful and mild was their sway.

"As we read the pages of history relating to the important transaction consummated on the 30th day of April, 1803, in the city of Paris, and of the great and glorious results that have flowed from it, we realize that the authors, in their wildest optimistic dreams, could never have conceived the importance which that instrument would have on the destiny of the United States.

THE MASTER MIND OF NAPOLEON,

reading the future with a prophetic vision, alone comprehended the effect on the history of the world when he exclaimed, with warlike impetuosity, 'This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I have just given to

England a maritime rival that will, sooner or later, humble her pride.' Such was the exclamation of the greatest captain the world ever saw, but who imbued with the spirit of animosity, did not comprehend that peaceful conquests are greater than those of war, and that the world was traveling on the path of brotherly love, or, as the poet Milton says: 'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.'

"By the treaty of Fontainebleau of November 3, 1762, France transferred Louisiana to Spain, and Louis XV of France said that 'from the pure impulse of his generous heart and from the sense of the affection and friendship existing, all the country know as Louisiana,' he donated to his cousin of Spain.

"Later Spain, by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, of October 1, 1800, transferred Louisiana back to France in these words: 'With the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States.'

"Still later, when the treaty of Paris was signed on April 30, 1803, France, in that treaty, stipulated it transferred the colony or Province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it.

"France claimed as the limits of Louisiana all that territory as far west as the sources of the streams that flow eastward from the Rocky Mountains, and out of this magnificent domain the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Montana, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska and Indian Territory and Oklahoma have been carved.

TWELVE STATES AND TWO TERRITORIES,

having an area of over 1,000,000 square miles and 15,000,000 of population, have been formed, and to-day on this centennial birthday anniversary it becomes my pleasant duty, as the Chief Magistrate of this State, to welcome the citizens of those States here on this historic spot, the venerable cradle of Louisiana.

"As community interests bind us together this city is your old home, and the sons of Louisiana welcome you as brothers in our mother's house. Your destiny is ours, and we cherish the historical recollections of the past with patriotic pride. We remember that we contributed to enlarge the national domain by one-third, and that the great Father of Waters, as it rushes on to the Gulf of Mexico, past this spot, brings us from you a contribution of the soil of these States with the heartiest greetings of its patriotic citizens.

"Fellow-citizens, the authors of the treaty of 1803 never comprehended the great extent of Louisiana, any more than those who had framed prior treaties. The fabulous stories of John Law, the great financier of France, still rang in their ears about the wonderful riches of Louisiana. Although the early *settlers only* beheld swamps and a few hills, the country was pic-

tured to France of the seventeenth century as a country with mountains and silver and gold and forests of great value.

"The predictions of Law were verified after our Civil War, when American enterprise brought forth from the hidden seams of the Rocky Mountain untold riches. The dense forests have fallen before the ax of the American Pioneer, and fertile farms are yielding rich crops. Thriving villages and great cities have sprung up, as it were, in a night; on plains where the red man once reigned supreme, the cross of the Christian shines from the steeples of countless churches whose bells

CALL US TOGETHER TO THANK GOD

for 100 years of great prosperity.

"To the distinguished President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and his associates, who are here to participate in these ceremonies, we offer a cordial welcome. Their presence here serves to emphasize and accentuate the importance of the great historical event which we to-day commemorate. This celebration and the commemoration is but one step in that train of exercises which leads up to the greater manifestation which will culminate in the grandest exposition which the world will ever see, at St. Louis next year. The celebration this day marks the beginning of the era of American domination in the Louisiana territory. The greater demonstration at St. Louis next year will mark the splendid progress and development which characterized the hundred years of the American possession, and will serve to show the advance of the whole civilized world, and that the people of the territory have kept abreast with the other people of the earth."

MAYOR CAPDEVEILLE

spoke next, saying:

"Governor Heard, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Citizens: It has been part of the duties of my office, since I have had the honor of being the Chief Magistrate of the city of New Orleans, to make many public addresses, but I have never spoken on a more solemn and memorable occasion than the present. You will understand, as a matter of course, that coming after so many distinguished and eloquent speakers who have very naturally exhausted their subject, there is little of anything left for me to say, except by way of closing the exercises of the centennial celebration.

"I stand now upon the very spot where Etienne de Boré stood 100 years ago. He was the last Mayor of New Orleans under the French dominion, and first Mayor under the Government of the United States. It has always been and it will always be a proud honor to be the Mayor of the city of New Orleans.

"Under the administration of Mayor de Boré the population of New Orleans was between 9,000 and 10,000. At the present day it has attained to from 325,000 to 350,000. New Orleans was at

that time confined, to what is now the heart of the French quarter, or what is known to the local civil engineers and to the Creole population as the Carré de la Ville, that is to say, that part of the city included between Esplanade Avenue and Bienville Street, the river and Rampart Street. At the present time the city extends from the United States Barracks to Carrollton, and from the river almost to Lake Pontchartrain, including Algiers, which is known as the Fifth District.

"If Mayor de Boré could, after his long absence, revisit New Orleans to-day, he would fail altogether to recognize it. The Mayor of the city, who, one hundred years from this date, will be successor to me, will be able to say in turn of Mayor Capdevielle what has just been said of Mayor de Boré, because as Ex-Governor Francis said in his address yesterday, the changes and improvements of the century to come are destined to eclipse those of the century just closed.

"Fellow-Citizens, standing before you at the close of an eventful period of the history of New Orleans, I greet the coming fortunes of the metropolis and invoke upon it the best blessings of Providence. I thank the distinguished visitors from abroad and from other States whose presence has contributed so largely to the success of the present celebration. In behalf of the municipality, I give expression to their acknowledgments of the public spirit and patriotic action of the Governor in procuring for the occasion the support of State authority. In closing, I wish to say that all manner of credit is due to the Louisiana Historical Society, by whose inspiration and under whose direction the exercises have been so well and so successfully conducted."

After concluding his address, Mayor Capdevielle read the

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR CLAIBORNE,

which was as follows:

"By His Excellency William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the Mississippi Territory, exercising the powers of Governor General and Intendant of the Province of Louisiana.

"Whereas, by stipulations between the Governments of France and Spain, the latter ceded to the former the colony and province of Louisiana, with the same extent which it had at the date of the above mentioned treaty in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States; and, whereas, the Government of France has ceded the same to the United States by a treaty duly ratified, and bearing date of 30th of April, in the present year, and the possession of said colony and province is now in the United States, according to the tenor of the last mentioned treaty; and, whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of October, in the present year, did enact that until the expiration of the session of Congress then sitting (unless provisions for the temporary government of the said Territory be sooner made by Congress), all the mili-

tary, civil and judicial powers, exercised by the then existing Government of the same, shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for the maintaining and pro-



MISS AMENAIDE SONIAT DU FOSSAT, 8 Years of Age.
Who hoisted the flag in Jackson Square, December
20, 1903.

tecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; and the President of the United States has, by his commission, bearing the date the same 31st day of October, invested me with all the powers, and charged

me with the several duties heretofore held and exercised by the Governor General and Intendant of the province.

"I have, therefore, thought fit to issue this my proclamation, making known the premises, and to declare that the Government



Photo by P. Ernest Carriere.

RAISING OF THE FLAG.

Sunday, December 20, 1903.

heretofore exercised over the said province of Louisiana, as well as under the authority of Spain as of the French Republic, has ceased, and that of the United States of America is established *over the same*; that the inhabitants thereof will be incorporated

in the Union of the United States; that, in the meantime, they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess; that all laws and municipal regulations which were in existence at the cessation of the late Government remain in full force; and that all civil officers charged with their execution, except those whose powers have been especially vested in me, and except also such officers as have been intrusted with the collection of the revenue, are continued in their functions, during the pleasure of the Governor for the time being, or until provision shall otherwise be made.

"And I do hereby exhort and enjoin all the inhabitants and other persons within the said province to be faithful and true in their allegiance to the United States, and obedient to the laws and authorities of the same, under full assurance that their just rights will be under the guardianship of the United States, and will be maintained from all force or violence from without or within.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand. Given at the city of New Orleans the 20th day of December, 1803, and of the independence of the United States of America, the 28th.

W. C. C. CLAIBORNE."

After reading the proclamation of Governor Claiborne, Mayor Capdevielle officially declared the celebration at an end.

At a signal from Colonel Zacharie, all eyes turned to the center of Jackson Square where little Amenaide Soniat du Fossat, the eight-year-old daughter of Meloncy Soniat du Fossat and Exilée Fortier, and a lineal descendant of the Chevalier Guy Soniat du Fossat, an officer in the French army, who came to this city in 1751, stood ready to hoist the flag in imitation of the

HOISTING OF THE AMERICAN FLAG

one hundred years ago over the newly acquired territory. In a moment the Stars and Stripes were floating to the breeze, and no sooner had the flag reached the top of the pole, when the saluting gun of the Washington Artillery boomed in honor of the cession, and the men-of-war, taking up the salute, each fired twenty-one guns in honor of the celebration of the great event.

This event closed the official exercises of the celebration and the guests turned homeward, while the official representatives entered the justices' room of the Supreme Court to sign the proces-verbal:

PROCES VERBAL OF THE CENTENNIAL CEREMONIES OF DECEMBER 20, 1903.

Be it known, that, on this the twentieth day of December, 1903, of the Christian era, and of the one hundredth and twenty-eighth year of the independence of the United States, ceremonies commemorative of the centennial anniversary of the transfer of Louisiana by France to the United States were held in the Sala Capitulare of the Cabildo in the city of New Orleans, under the presidency of His Excellency. William Wright Heard, Governor of

Louisiana, and in the presence of the representatives of the United States, France and Spain, Paul Capdevielle, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, State and City officials and distinguished citizens of Louisiana and other States.

At these ceremonies were present:

Prof. Alcée Fortier, President of the Louisiana Historical Society, representing the French Commissioner, Pierre Clément Laussat; Charles T. Soniat du Fossat, his Secretary Daugerot; the Hon. Charles F. Claiborne, representing his grandfather, Commissioner William Charles Cole Claiborne; the Hon. Theodore S. Wilkinson, representing his great-grandfather, Commissioner Brigadier General James Wilkinson, and the Hon. James S. Zacharie, a member of the City Council, representing Secretary Wadsworth. After reading the powers of the Commissioner Laussat to receive the transfer of Louisiana from Spain, which took place November 30, 1803, and the proces verbal of the transfer by France to the United States on December 20, 1803, and the address of Governor Claiborne on receiving possession of Louisiana, and the delivery of commemorative medals and the reading of Governor Claiborne's proclamation by the Mayor of New Orleans, from the central balcony of the Cabildo, and addresses being made by the Governor of Louisiana and Mayor of New Orleans, the officials and citizens present, in order to preserve a good record of these commemorative centennial ceremonies, have signed this proces verbal.

Signed:

W. W. HEARD, Governor.

JUSSERAND, Ambassador of France.

J. TUERO Y O'DONNELL, Representing Spain.

W. C. WISE, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.,

Representing the United States Government.

PAUL CAPDEVIELLE, Mayor of New Orleans.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

A. D. LAND, Associate Justice.

of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

ALCEE FORTIER, Representing Laussat.

E. LEMOGNE,

Commanding the Jurien de la Gravière.

THEODORE S. WILKINSON.

P. L. CHAPELLE, Archbishop of New Orleans
and Apostolic Delegate.

CHARLES F. CLAIBORNE.

JAMES S. ZACHARIE.

DAVID R. FRANCIS,

President Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

CHARLES T. SONIAT.

F. A. MONROE,

Associate Justice Supreme Court.

JOSEPH A. BREAUX,

Associate Justice Supreme Court.

OLIVIER O. PROVOSTY,

Associate Justice Supreme Court.

BANQUET TO THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

The Spanish cruiser Rio de la Plata, commanded by Captain Don Jose Puig y Marcel, which was specially ordered to New Orleans to represent Spain during the Centennial ceremonies, arrived too late to take part in the Naval Review, as it reached New Orleans, Sunday afternoon, December 20th. However, the Louisiana Historical Society, in view of the fact that the delay was caused by stress of weather and other fortuitous circumstances, treated the officers as honored guests and gave a banquet in their honor.

The United States, France and Spain fraternized on the night of December 25, 1903, through their respective representatives, at the banquet given by the Louisiana Historical Society, at Antoine's Restaurant, in honor of the Captain and officers of the Spanish cruiser Rio de la Plata.

President Fortier welcomed the guests, and said he was happy indeed to bring the representatives of France and of Spain together to meet the representatives of the United States at a banquet given in honor of the captain and officers of the Spanish Navy. These three governments having at successive epochs dominated over Louisiana, it was eminently proper that these representatives, on this first centennial celebration, should be sitting at the same table, enjoying the hospitalities of the Louisiana Historical Society.

President Fortier recalled the historical Spanish names of governors and public men in Louisiana, and remarked that their names have been commemorated in this city by the nomenclature of her streets.

In conclusion, he drank to the health of the King of Spain, and repeated the toast in Spanish.

HON. TUERO Y O'DONNELL,

Consul of Spain, and specially designated to represent his Government at the celebration of the Centennial, replied as follows:

"The incalculable benefits secured, and, it might as well be frankly and graciously admitted, yet to accrue, not alone to this country, but to the world at large, through the acquisition by the United States Government from that of France a century ago of the vast tract of land then known as the Louisiana Territory, have been so appropriately and eloquently expatiated upon already by experienced orators, who, besides, enjoyed the advantage of using their own native tongue in which to communicate their sentiments and thoughts in that connection, that, really Mr. President and members of the Louisiana Historical Society, it is with a deep sense of diffidence and backwardness that I venture, once more to-night, to have my own poor words enlarge the chorus of genuine congratulation that is due you at the gorgeous and unprecedented success which so deservedly has crowned your patriotic initiative and masterfully directed exertions toward bringing about the now never-to-be-forgotten commemo-

ration of that historical event, so fraught yet with still more bountiful consequences for this land through the unborn years of the future.

"However, I hope I may not be wrong in judging, not only that it is out of question, but would be considered altogether out of place for me to indulge here in any long-stretched and elaborate dissertation or in any attempt at an academical discourse, as it were, since, as I understand it, this distinguished concourse has been called together rather in the spirit of a mutual fraternization of the different elements here assembled, than with any idea or desire of having well-beaten ground gone over again.

"Therefore, under the circumstances, you will kindly permit, gentlemen, that I cut short my remarks. I shall not do so, though, without first, and in the name and on behalf of the Government which I have the honor to represent in these hospitable parts, as well as in the name and on behalf of the Commander, officers and crew of the Spanish cruiser Rio de la Plata, and on my own personal account, too, without first, I say, offering you, even if expressed in inadequate terms, our unreserved assurance of keen appreciation of the many marks of consideration of which we have been the object at the hands of your National, State and city authorities, and last, but certainly not least, at those of the Commander and officers of the American fleet here in port.

"And to you also, Mr. President and members of the Louisiana Historical Society, are fairly due and hence heartily tendered our choicest sentiment of thankfulness and like appreciation for this delightful reception to the Spanish cruiser Rio de la Plata, despite its late arrival upon the scene of our recent festivities over the event commemorated, which tardiness, however, was entirely caused by conditions controlled by Force Majeure.

"Permit me, also, gentlemen, that I here take occasion to formulate a vow which rises to my lips from the innermost sincerity of my soul. Would to God that this auspicious assemblage, at a banquet table under one roof, and especially on Christmas Day, of the representative elements of different nations on a footing of the most open congeniality, might but prove the presaging augury of a long, long reign of perfect peace, true happiness and full prosperity for each of these nations, respectively."

ADMIRAL WISE

responded to the toast "The President, and the Army and Navy of the United States."

The Admiral said he was very grateful, indeed, for the cordial reception that has been accorded the Navy of the United States, and himself, as representing the United States Government. He promised to give a good account of the Louisiana Historical Society when he will attend the celebration by the Virginia Historical Society of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, Va.

"In China," said the Admiral "when a great man dies, his people make a terrible din with guns, drums, fireworks and the

like so as to notify the spirits in the other world that a great personage has gone to join them. When the two hundredth anniversary of the Transfer of Louisiana shall be celebrated, I hope there will be a Louisiana Historical Society to make enough noise so that we will know that it is still on deck."

"France" was responded to by

HON. PIERRE RICHARD,

Consul General of France. Mr. Richard said that the gentlemen of the Louisiana Historical Society have done admirably. They were eminently right in giving the banquet in honor of the Spanish officers, whose country played such an important role in the early history of Louisiana. France is also represented here. Was she not the grandmother, so to speak, of the people of Louisiana? Are they not right, those gallant Franco-Louisianians, to preserve in their hearts some love for France, some regard for Laussat, the Colonial Prefect who helped to transfer Louisiana to the United States. And, in keeping an indefaceable souvenir of the mother country, they can be, at the same time, loyal American citizens. Frenchmen and Americans will always be friends and brothers. They are citizens of the great Republic of the United States and of the prosperous Republic of France. May the friendship of these two nations be everlasting; and may the flags of the United States and Spain and France always float side by side, glorious emblems of concord and of civilization.

President Fortier said that Governor Heard had sent regrets that he could not come. Archbishop Chapelle also sent regrets.

THE TOAST TO LOUISIANA

was replied to by Lieutenant Governor Estopinal. He said that Louisiana is proud of her history, which had been largely made up by France and Spain until the United States acquired the territory in 1803. Louisianians do feel sympathy and love for the country of their ancestors. We wished the gallant representatives of France, Spain and the United States the fullest success in all their missions.

Captain Newbill, U. S. A., replied to the sentiment, "The Army of the United States." He said that Louisiana was so charming that people could not call her "Louisiana," but said "Lou." for short.

MAYOR CAPDEVIELLE.

spoke for the City of New Orleans, and warmly welcomed the distinguished guests. He hoped that they would return for the Carnival. The Mayor drank to the prosperity of the Louisiana Historical Society, which, he said, has given the most successful celebration ever given in the City of New Orleans, and, as Mayor, he thanked the Society for having so well done its work.

Very appropriate addresses were made by General Meyer, Associate Justice Breaux, Messrs. Sevilla, Claiborne, Gill, Dymond, Denegre, Thompson, Ficklen, Cusachs, Waguespack, Glynn,

Zacharie and James M. Augustin, the latter speaking for the press of New Orleans.

Captain Puig-Marcel made a very neatly-worded address of thanks, in Spanish. Captain Lemogne expressed similar thoughts in French, and Captains Veeder, Marix, Hellner and Merrell, speaking for the Army and Navy, eulogized New Orleans and her hospitable people, and spoke in glowing terms of the Carnival pageants.

Captain Merrell remarked that his being stationed in New Orleans causes him to be envied by every Captain in the Navy. New Orleans is a continuous carnival.

Captain Lemogne's speech was the last. He said:

"Je cède aux pressantes sollicitations de M. le Président, pour dire quelques mots qui cloront la série des discours. J'emporterai avec moi un ineffaçable souvenir de mon séjour à la Nouvelle Orléans. M. le Président, je ne dirai pas adieu, mais au revoir. Les officiers du Jurien de la Gravière pensent comme moi."

This means in English:

"I yield to the pressing request of the President, and will say a few words to close the series of speeches. I will take with me to France an imperishable remembrance of New Orleans, Mr. President, and I will not say adieu, but au revoir. The officers of the Jurien de la Gravière feel as I do."

The guests and the members of the Louisiana Historical Society were as follows:

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U. S. N., commanding United States ship Minneapolis; Captain Juan Puig Marcel, commanding Spanish cruiser Rio de la Plata; Captain E. Lemogne, commanding the French cruiser Jurien de la Gravière; President Alcée Fortier, of the Louisiana Historical Society; Hon. Paul Capdevielle, Mayor of the City of New Orleans; Hon. Charles F. Claiborne, Hon. Pierre Richard, Consul General of France; Hon. Tuero y O'Donnell, Spanish Consul; Hon. Albert Estopinal, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana; Captain Marix, U. S. N., Arsenio Roji, James de Sabat, Antonio Gascon, of the Spanish cruiser; Willard Douglas Newbill, Captain, U. S. A.; John P. Merrell, Captain, U. S. N.; Jos M. Barrera, Captain, second in command, of the Spanish cruiser; General Adolph Meyer, M. C.; Jose del Romero, of the Spanish cruiser; Jorge Barbastro, Gayetano Tejer, of the Spanish cruiser; T. E. De Witt Veeder, Commander, U. S. N., commanding United States ship Hartford; Associate Justice Jos. A. Breaux, of the Louisiana Supreme Court; J. W. Cruzat, L. C. Heilner, Captain commanding United States ship Yankee; Felix J. Puig, James D. Hill, J. A. Hoogewerff, Hill Dombaugh, John Dymond, John R. Ficklen, Henry M. Gill, Jos. M. Esteve, Wm. H. Seymour, George Koppel, Alfred F. Livaudais, Louis G. Le Beuf, M. D., Bus. Rouen, Henry Renshaw, Charles T. Soniat, P. M. Westfeldt, James M. Augustin, George Lloyd-Seese, General John Glynn, Jr., Walter D. Denegre, James H. Reid, W. J. Wag-
uespack, Frank Woodruff Kellogg, T. P. Thompson.

THE CELEBRATION'S SUCCESS.

"The ceremonies were complete and satisfactory, perfectly arranged and perfectly carried out, and I took pleasure in congratulating the Historical Society. I never saw a ceremony carried through with more completeness in every detail. It was especially pleasant to have in New Orleans the distinguished visitors who were present, and I believe they were all charmed with the celebration and the hospitality shown them individually."—William Wright Heard, Governor of Louisiana.

"New Orleans is famed for the hospitality and culture of its people and the beauty of its women, and on this occasion it fully maintained the reputation it won in the past. We are all delighted with our visit, and I have just finished congratulating the ladies and gentlemen having it in charge on the perfect manner in which everything was executed. We are particularly gratified at the interest shown in the Exposition. I am glad of the advance New Orleans is making commercially, and of the development of its manufactures."—David R. Francis, Ex-Governor of Missouri, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

"The ceremonies in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial were admirably carried out, and the Historical Society deserves recognition for the success of the celebration. The only regret is that the Spanish war vessel did not arrive here in time for the ceremonies, but I am sure that everything will be done to make the stay of the officers and crew very enjoyable nevertheless."—Placide L. Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans and Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico.

"Leaving unsaid all that I might express relative to my cordial reception in New Orleans, because it is useless to seek for words of adequate weight, I can say that I am delighted with my sojourn in New Orleans. I found the French colony numerous and prosperous, and the descendants of Frenchmen keeping afresh in their hearts the sacred fire of affection for the country of their ancestors."—J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador of the French Republic to the United States.

"The celebration was well conducted and was successful in every way. Much of its success was due to the courtesy of the French and Spanish Governments in sending representatives to join with the representative of the United States. I think we should be especially pleased that these Governments accepted the invitation and were represented in the celebration of the most epochal date in the history of the United States."—Paul Capdevielle, Mayor of New Orleans.

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TWO WEEK BOOK

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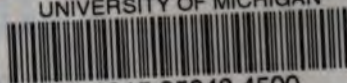
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